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LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CHEMICUS, CANNON, LONDON."
[Charged as two words only.]

Established in
[AUSTRALASIA, 1885.]

1,831. Vol. LXXXVI.

FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

{ Subscription, 10s. per annum, including Diary.
Free the World over. Single Copies, 6d. each.
Winter and Summer Issues, 1s. each. Post Free.

Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil

Packed in amber-
tinted glass jars
—labelled.

SIZES:

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb.,
2 lb., 4 lb.

Orders can be
received for im-
mediate delivery.



**Allen &
Hanburys,**
Limited,
London.



Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil

Packed in amber-
tinted glass jars
—labelled.

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Orders can be
received for im-
mediate delivery.



**Allen &
Hanburys,**
Limited,
London.

What we admire we praise; and when we praise,
Advance it into notice, that, its worth
Acknowledged, others may admire it too.
WILLIAM COWPER.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP



WINDOW DISPLAY COMPETITION



Appreciations from Prize-winners

1914—(SECOND SERIES)

"THE display has certainly increased our sales."
—OPIE & CO., Penzance.

"IT proved an attraction, and greatly assisted the sales of your soap, which still sells well."
—RALPH P. BRISTOW, High Wycombe.

"WE think our sales have increased since giving a display, and shall certainly try again this year."
—A. ATKINSON, Wyke.

"IT has paid my expenses for effort, so have had the attraction at no cost, but the profit of extra turnover."
—S. W. BOWNESS, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

"I CAN assure you the end aimed at by you in my case has been attained, viz. a good increase in business for the soap."
—SAMUEL HOGG, Belfast.

"YOU will be gratified to know that the display has well served its purpose from the business point of view."
—F. G. BLOCKLEY, Woodgate, Leicester.

"NOT only is it gratifying to be a prize-winner, but there is an all-round satisfaction in handling the Wright specialities. The consumer gets good value and is safe in using your goods. The pharmacist is benefited by their ready sale and splendid profit, and lastly, you continue to uphold the motto—(W)right is (M)ight."
—W. H. HARRISON, Hindley.

"YOU will be pleased to hear that our Window Display has resulted in an increase in the sales of Wright's Coal Tar Soap. Part of our display was composed of Visitors' Tablets, and we have noticed a steady demand for these since, which goes to prove that we have made new customers for the soap. The handsome profit which you allow, coupled with the valuable prizes, makes the handling of Wright's Coal Tar Soap a real pleasure, and should stimulate other pharmacists to enter the competition."
—MARSHALL BROS., Moseley, Birmingham.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, LTD., Southwark, London



Armour's

**JUNKET
POWDER**

—AND—

**RENNET
POWDER**

**FOR MAKING DELICIOUS
DEVONSHIRE JUNKETS.**

A small measureful of Armour's Junket Powder will, without fail, convert one quart of fresh lukewarm milk into a firm sweet Junket. Junket with Fruit is a nutritious as well as a delicious dish at all seasons of the year. Sell Armour's Junket Powder in the glass tube with measure top. P.A.T.A. 6d. per Tube; Trade price 4/- doz. Showcards, Window Bills and Circulars gratis.

Vigoral

makes the

Best Beef Beverage



Vigoral is the finest Fluid Beef Extract, highly concentrated and deliciously seasoned to produce a beef tea rich in the well-known nutritive principles of prime beef. So concentrated is *Vigoral* that only a half-teaspoonful is required to make one breakfast cupful of perfect bouillon.

Vigoral is by far the best for the chef who desires to serve savoury soups and gravies; it is, as a hot beverage, unequalled for increasing physical stamina, or as a restorative in convalescence or weakness.

Vigoral will yield you a splendid profit!!

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
LIMITED  LONDON

TO THE TRADE

The Proprietors of "Solazzi" Licorice

HAVE recently instituted an Advertising Campaign in the Press with the specific object of popularising this article among the troops.

Over 1,000 Free Samples were distributed to men in training in this country.

Among the many gratifying letters received in response, we quote the following:—

D COMPANY,
5th BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS,
RICHMOND BARRACKS, DUBLIN.

DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in thanking you very much for the stick of Solazzi that you sent me; and I also have to thank you for my pals with whom I shared it, for we find it is very beneficial in the morning, after we have been trench digging the night before.

I think it will be of great value to our soldiers at the Front, and I for one intend taking a few sticks of it with me when I go out, which I expect will be soon.

I remain, Yours truly,
14223 Pte. J. PATTESON.

Chemists in towns where troops are in training should make special displays in the window of "SOLAZZI" LICORICE. It will well repay them.

Ask your Wholesale House for Showcards and Handbills.

APOLOGY

To Messrs. THOMPSON & CAPPER, Ltd.,
Manesty Buildings, Liverpool.

"February 23, 1915.

"I hereby acknowledge that recent Advertisements and Labels used by me are an infringement of your Trade Mark "QUINPHOS," and I apologise for such infringement and undertake that it shall not occur again.

"I have also destroyed all labels and literature relating to the above, and undertake to pay for a full page advertisement of this Apology in the 'Chemist and Druggist' and your Solicitors' costs in the matter.

"Yours, etc.,

"

The above is a letter just received by our Solicitors, Messrs. Morecroft, Sproat & Killey, 5 Castle Street, Liverpool. In this instance we have left out the name and address of the chemist who wrote the above letter, as we have no wish to be vindictive, but we must protect our Trade Marks against infringement.

THOMPSON & CAPPER, Ltd.

You can buy "QUINPHOS" in SMALL Quantities to yield you 30% Profit on Minimum SELLING Price.

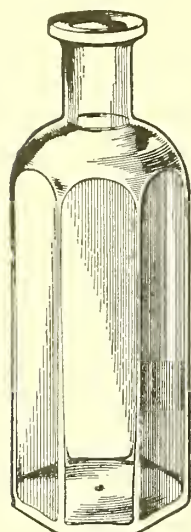
Please send a P.C. for particulars to

THOMPSON & CAPPER, LTD.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

Manesty Buildings, College Lane, LIVERPOOL.

"QUINPHOS" (Regd.) is on the P.A.T.A., the minimum selling prices being 1/6, 2 6, 4 3 & 8/6, Liquid or Tablets.



THE
“IDEAL” BOTTLE
 THE BEST FOR
SPECIALITIES AND PREPARATIONS.

The several flat sides have the effect of brilliantly reflecting the contents, thus greatly increasing the natural brightness of the preparation. This is evident when seen in a good light, as in a shop window. A good, attractive bottle, well labelled and finished, frequently sells a preparation.

MINIMUM RETAIL PRICES, PER GROSS.

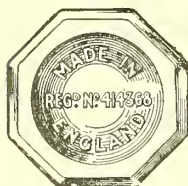
	½-oz.	1-oz.	1½-oz.	2-oz.	3-oz.	4-oz.	6-oz.	8-oz.	10-oz.	12-oz.	16-oz.	20-oz.
W.G. “Ideals”	5/7	6/3	7/2	8/1	9/1	10/11	13/5	16/3	19/3	21/1	27/4	33/7
Amber and Actinic “Ideals”	6/-	6/6	7/4	8/3	9/-	10/9	13/10	15/10	19/2	20/11	27/2	32/9
W.G. “Ideals” Stoppered ...	23/-	23/7	24/10	25/4	27/1	29/11	34/9	39/1	42/3	45/11	54/9	59/7
Amber and Actinic “Ideals” Stoppered	21/5	22/7	23/5	24/3	25/4	28/10	33/4	37/5	41/3	44/-	53/-	58/9

Compare these quotations with those of other bottles, especially the stoppered ones.

TEST THE “IDEAL” BOTTLE BY PLACING THE SAME LIQUID IN AN “IDEAL” AND AN ORDINARY ROUND BOTTLE OF THE SAME SIZE, AND SEE THE DIFFERENCE IN APPEARANCE.

The “Ideal” Bottle can be obtained from Messrs. MAW, SON & SONS, EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, Ltd., SANGERS, MAY, ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., J. F. MACFARLAN & Co. (Edinburgh), and other leading Wholesale Houses.

MADE IN ENGLAND.



J. Pillischer

MANUFACTURER OF

SOLE Manufacturer of the

“LES THERMOMETRES
 LES PLUS PRIMES
 DU MONDE ENTIER.”

Recent Exhibitions :

15 GOLD MEDALS
 16 GRANDS PRIX

Hors Concours—Membre du Jury

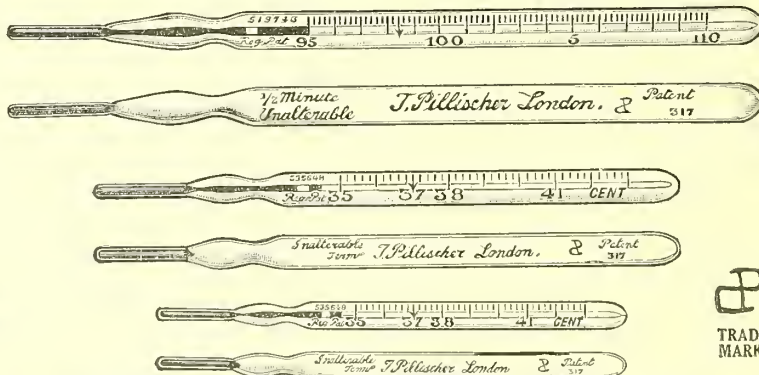
88 New Bond Street,
 London, W.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

**Celebrated
 “Inalterable”
 Maximum Clinical
 Thermometer.**

DEPOTS :

FRANCE,
 BELGIUM,
 PORTUGAL,
 CUBA,
 BRAZIL,
 URUGUAY,
 ARGENTINA,
 CHILI,
 PERU.



BRANCHES :

PARIS,
 16 Bd. de
 Strasbourg.

BUENOS AIRES,
 643 Sarmiento.



TRADE
 MARK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS ISSUE.

OFFICE: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. Telegraphic Address: CHEMICUS, CANNON, LONDON. Telephone No. 3617 CENTRAL (3 lines) BRANCH OFFICES: MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA.

The Arabic numerals (1 to 46) in this Index refer to Advertisements in front of the literary pages, the Advertisements following the literary pages are numbered in Roman numerals (i to xxxii).

Table with 5 columns: Page, Name, Page, Name, Page. Lists various companies and their page numbers, such as Cox, Arthur H. & Co., Ltd., and May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.

BUYERS' GUIDE FOR GOODS FURNISHED IN THE C. & D.

Large directory of products and suppliers. Categories include: Anesthetics, Bleeding Bowls, Caps for Bottles, Chemical Plant, Corn Plasters, Counter Adjuncts, Counter Specialities, Cream of Tartar, Court Plaster, Creosote, Crepe Bandages, Dental Medicines, Dental Mechanicals, Dentifrices, and more. Each category lists multiple suppliers and their locations.

Dextrin
Pink, F., & Co.

Diabetic Foods
Van Abbott, G., & Sons

Diamidophenol Hydrochlor.
Greiff H. W., & Co.

Digestive Products
Fairchild Bros. & Foster

Dimethylaminoantipyrin
Lane-Hall, R., & Co.

Disinfectants
Bais Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.
Burt, Boulton & Hayward, Ltd
Condy & Mitchell, Ltd.
Cook & Co., Ltd.
Ellison, Henry, Ltd.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.
Jeyes' Sanitary Comps. Ltd.
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Willows, Francis, B. & T., Ltd
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd

Druggists' Sundries
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Bais Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Berton, Arthur, Ltd.
Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd.
Brylstone Manfr. Co.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Edwards, W., & Son
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd
Hoyden, H. E., & Sons, Ltd.
Longcroft, H. M.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Quelch, H. C., & Co.,
Sangers
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Solport Bros.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd
Swales, Thomas
Wood, Vincent
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

Drugs, Crude
Barkett, Slang & Co.
Gathergood's Exor.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Lambert, Saml., & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Raines & Co.

Earthenware Jars, &c.
Fulham Pottery and Cheavin Filter Co., Ltd.

Eau de Cologne
Bronnyer, H., & Co., Ltd.
Cressin, F., & Co.
Essamic Co., Ltd.
Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd.
Lescol Perfumery Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Sangers
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Vinolia Co., Ltd.

Educational Institutions
Bath & West of England College
Birmingham and Midland College
British Optical Institute
College of Preceptors
Elt's College
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London College of Pharmacy
North of England School
Western College of Pharmacy
School of Pharmacy
South of England College
Westminster College

Elastic Hosiery
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Hillwood, J. H., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Wood, Vincent

Electrical Novelties
Ward & Goldstone
Wright, Archd. J., Ltd.

Emery and Cloth
Oak, J., & Sons, Ltd.

Emtine Salts
Carnegie Bros.

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.

Emulsifiers
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

Emulsions, C.L.O., &c.
Arnfield, J. C., & Sons, Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Bais Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
Browning, Wm., & Co.
Cupal, Ltd.
Faulding, F. H., & Co.
Parke, Davie & Co.
Scott & Bowne, Ltd.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Wyleys, Ltd.

Embellished Hospital Requisites
Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd.

Endolytic Tubes
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd

Enemas
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

Engraving
Sutley & Silverlock, Ltd.
Epsom Salts
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Mar & Baker, Ltd.

Essences, Sol, and Fruit
Alliance Drug & Chem.
Barnett & Foster
Boake Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Hay, Wm., Ltd.
London Essence Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd

Ethers
Bais Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
White, A., & Sons

Eucalyptus Oil
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co.

Evaporators
Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.

Extract of Herbs
Newball & Roberts
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

Extracts (Medicinal)
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Arnfield, J. C., & Sons, Ltd.
Burgoyne Wellcome & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Gathergood's Exor.
Hewlett, G. J., & Son, Ltd.
Parke, Davie & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.

Factory, &c., Sites
Great Western Railway

Feeding Bottles
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.

Feeding Cups
Bishop & Stonier, Ltd.

Filling Machines
Forgrove Machinery Co., Ltd.
Ransom, G. J., Ltd.
Robert's Pat. Filling Mach Co.

Finger Stalls
Solport Bros.

Flycatchers
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Kath Bros., Ltd.
Smith, Jno. H., & Co.
Tunbridge & Wright

Foods, Invalid, &c.
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd.
Benzer's Food, Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
British Casing Co. (1911), Ltd.
British Milk Products Co., Ltd.
Colman, J., & J., Ltd.
Deans, Logan & Co., Ltd.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Fraser & Neave, Ltd.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.
Lorimer, John
Lothhouse & Saltmer, Ltd.
Mellins Food, Ltd.
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Plasmon, Ltd.
Reade Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Ridge's Royal Food Mills
Sister Lauras Infant Food Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Wander, A., Ltd.
Willows, Francis, B. & T., Ltd.
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co., Ltd.
Whiffen, A., & Co.

Foot Appliances
Scholl Manfr. Co., Ltd.

Fruit Drink
McGlashan, D.

Fuller's Earth
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

Fumigators
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Seabury & Johnson

Gallic Acid
Mallinckrodt Chem. Works

Glycerin
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd
Glycerophosphates
Monsanto Chemical Works
Reitmeyer & Co.

Grease Paints
Perkin & Co., Ltd.

Grinders, Drug, &c.
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Willows, Francis, B. & T., Ltd.

Gripe Water
Woodward, W., Ltd.

Gums
Fink, F., & Co.
Kidston, W. M., & Co.
Lambert, Saml., & Co.

Hair Dyes
Harker, C.R. Stagg & Morgan
Blackie, Robert, Ltd.

Hair Preparations
Alexandre, L.
Anzora Perfumery Co.
Blackie, Robert
Elysian "Biarne" Co.
Osborne, Garrett & Co.
Sangers
Tokalon Ltd.

Hand Carts, Trucks, &c.
Crewe & Co.
Turner, J.

Hat Cleaners
Milner's Chemical Co.
Senior, All., & Co.

Hat Dyes
Whitaker & Co.

Herbs
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Salle, H., & Co.

Hexamethylenetetramine
Reitmeyer & Co.

Homeopathic Medicines
Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.
Leath & Ross

Honey
Western Honey Co.

Horse Remedies
Harvey & Co. (Dublin), Ltd.

Hospital Furniture
Gray & Selby

Hospital Ware (Semi-porcelain)
Meinecke & Co.

Hot Air Douches
Ward & Goldstone

Hotels
Kingsley Hotel
Thackeray Hotel

Hot Water Bottles
Berton, Arthur, Ltd.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Fulham Pottery & Cheavin Filter Co., Ltd.
Galen Manfr. Co., Ltd.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Tomkins, J., Ltd.
Toogood, William, Ltd.
Warne, Wm., & Co., Ltd.
Wood, Vincent

Hydrogen Peroxide
May & Baker, Ltd.
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

Hydrokinone
Johnsuo & Sons (Ming. Chts.)

Hypophosphites
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

Infections, Concentrated
Arnfield, J. C., & Sons, Ltd.

Inhalers
Hertz & Co.

Ink, Dichroic
Bewley & Draper, Ltd.

Insecticides
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.

Insect Powder
Keating, Thomas
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Raines & Co.

Iodides
Raines, Clark & Co., Ltd.

Junket Powder
Armour & Co., Ltd.

Labels, Gelatine
Savory & Moore, Ltd.

Lanolines
Hillcrest Oil Co., Ltd.
Howard Lord & Co., Ltd.

Lard
Ewen, J., & Sons

Lavender Oil
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Guillevic, E., & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.

Lavender Water
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd.
Vinolia Co., Ltd.

Ligatures
Seahury & Johnson

Lime Juice and Cordial
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd
Idrie & Co., Ltd.

Linsed, Crushed
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

Lints
Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
Vernon & Co., Ltd.

Liquorice Juice
Apollo
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd
Jackson, Ernest, & Co.
Solazzi

Lithia Salts
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.

Loofahs
Hall Forster & Co., Ltd.
Internal, Sponge Importers, Ltd
Solport Bros.
Swales, Thomas

Lozenges
Denotal, Jales & Co.
Guest, Thos., & Co.
Jackson, Ernest, & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Raines & Co.
Warrick Bros., Ltd.

Machinery, Pharmaceutical
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Forgrove Machinery Co., Ltd.
Forsshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.
Gardner, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.
Griffin, John J., & Sons, Ltd.
Jackson, J. C., Ltd.
Pindar, J. W., & Co.
Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.
Thompson & Capner, Ltd.
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

Magnesia and Preps.
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.
Henry, T. & W.
Howard's Sons, Ltd.
Phillips, Chas. H., Chem. Co.
Tokalon Ltd.
Washington Chemical Co., Ltd.
Wigglesworth & Co.

Malt Extract and Preps.
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Burgoyne Wellcome & Co.
Caldar, James, & Co., Ltd.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd.
Lorimer Marshall, Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Paine & Co., Ltd.
Fascal, James, Ltd.
Wyleys, Ltd.

Marking Ink
John Bond ("Crystal Palace")

Measures, Graduated
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

Meat Extracts
Armour & Co., Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
Tooth's Extract of Meat Co.

Medical Coils
Ward & Goldstone

Menthol
Carnegie Bros.

Mercurials
Alliance Drug & Chemical Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

Metal Clips
Griffin, John J., & Sons, Ltd.

Methylarsenates
Roques, Ferdinand

Methylated Spirit
Burrugh, J., Ltd.
Preston's Liverpool Distillery
Randall & Son, Ltd. [Co., Ltd.
Riddell & Smith
Thorley, Samuel, Ltd.

Metric Weights
Avery, W. & T., Ltd.

Mineral Waters
Camwall, Ltd.
Couslworthy
Idrie & Co., Ltd.
Ingram & Royle, Ltd.

Mixers and Sisters
Gardner, Wm. & Sons (Glos.)

Naphthalene
Burt, Boulton & Hayward, Ltd.

Night Lights
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.

Oils, Essential
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Alliance Drug & Chemical Co.
Boake Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Bonaventura, E., & Co.
Bueh, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Dodge & Oilcot Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd
Guillevic, E., & Co., Ltd.
Lambert, Saml., & Co.
Lane-Hall, R., & Co.
Lueders, George, & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

Peppermint Oil
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Dodge & Oilcot Co.
Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.
Burd, F. M.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.

Perfume Materials
Bonaventura, F., & Co.
Bueh, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Hertz & Co.
Kerfoot, T., & Co.
Lane-Hall, R., & Co.
Lueders, George, & Co.
Naef, M., & Co., Sucers.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

Peptone
Fairchild Bros. & Foster

Perfumes
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bais Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Bueh, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Bramsic Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd
Guillevic, E., & Co., Ltd.
Hertz & Co.
Lescol Perfumery Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Price's Co., Ltd.
Quelch, H. C., Co.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Tozana Perfumery Co.
Vinolia Co., Ltd.
Warrick Bros., Ltd.
West, T., & Son

Perles
Tye, John, & Son

Pessaries (Soluble)
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Rendell, W. J.

Petroleum Jelly
Cheshbrough Manfr. Co.
Kidston, W. M., & Co.
Meade-King, Robinson & Co.
Stern Sonneborn Oil Co., Ltd.

Phenacetin
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Reed, Holliday & Sons, Ltd.
Reitmeyer & Co.

Phosphorus and Preps.
May & Baker, Ltd.

Photo. Chemicals
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Johnson & Sons (Manufactg. Chemists), Ltd.
Lane-Hall, R., & Co.
Reitmeyer & Co.

Orange and Quinine Wine
Idrie & Co., Ltd.
Millar, A., & Co., Ltd.
Robinson, B., & Co., Ltd.

Organic Solvents
Hobin, W. Williams, Ltd.

Organo-Therapeutic Preps.
Armour & Co., Ltd.
British Organotherapy Co., Ltd
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Otto Rose (French)
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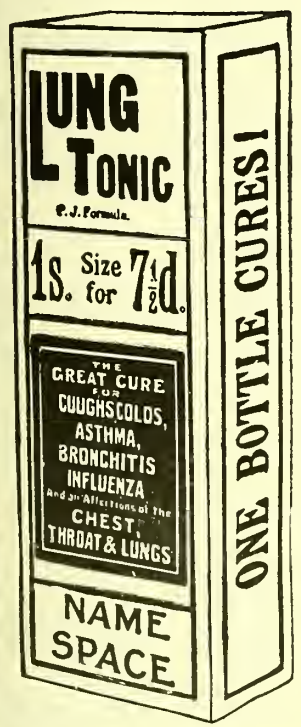


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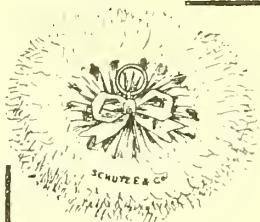
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To secure all the available business in these goods you
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We have a delightful assortment, and the prices are in all cases favourable.
Our H 53 Silk-top Puff is an exceptional offer—we will send you a six dozen
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Are You Interested in SAFETY RAZORS

: ENTIRELY :
BRITISH MADE.

SEVEN PATTERN FRAMES
MADE UP INTO
TWENTY-FIVE VARIETIES

TO RETAIL FROM

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OVER 100 % PROFIT!
ENSURED & PROTECTED (P.A.T.A.)
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Laurence's Hair Dyes

One solution, nine shades.

A first-class article with an excellent demand, created entirely on its own merits, and carrying a first-class profit

Size.	Minimum retail.	Minimum wholesale.	
1/-	... 1/-	... 7/6	} per doz less 5% discount
1/6	... 1/6	... 9/-	
2/6	... 2/3	... 15/-	
3/6	... 3/3	... 21/-	

SPECIAL BONUS.

Buyers of 3 doz. bottles receive 3 bottles gratis (may be assorted and any size).

Do. 6 doz. do. 8 bottles gratis.

Do. 12 doz. do. 18 bottles gratis.

Equivalent in the case of the size in most general demand, viz. 1/6 size to 4/6, 12/- and 27/- respectively.

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FOR the administration of Oxygen in a concentrated and highly nascent condition. Specially valuable in cardiac cases, with high arterial tension, in nervous and vaso-motor disturbances, insomnia, and auto-intoxication.

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A new and wonderful discovery for the rejuvenation and preservation of the Hair.
Prepared in two strengths, "Ladies'" and "Gentlemen's."
Retailed at 2/-, 3/6 and 5/- per bottle.
For Trade Prices inquire of your Wholesaler, or direct to the
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RUBBER SPONGES**

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PROFITABLE
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LESCOL BRAND No. 58.

FINEST VALUE IN COLOGNES IN THE MARKET.

1 oz.	...	Per doz.	3/3
2 oz.	...		5/6
4 oz.	...		9/4

IN
WICKERED.

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IN
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4 oz.	...	Per doz.	12/6
½ pint	...		17/-
1 „	...		29/2
Quart	...		52/9

Very acceptable and necessary Presents for the Sick.

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Gosnell's Old English Lavender Water, like the many other Gosnell lines, carries a reputation for British Quality, a Good Profit, and various Trade-Aids, including a Special Offer to you of Free Goods in connection with our Khaki Crown Crusade for the British Red Cross.

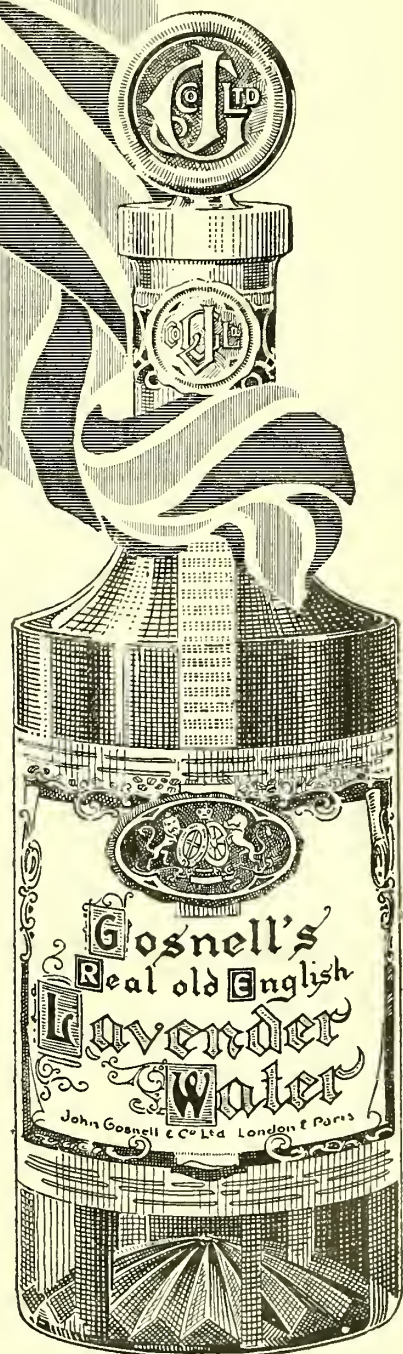
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All these carry the Khaki Crown Crusade Stamps now in so much request by way of subscription to the British Red Cross Fund. Write us for full particulars.

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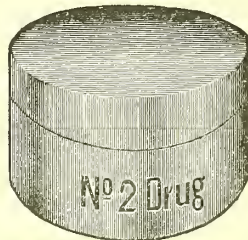
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Send specification of your requirements, or samples of what you are using, stating quantities, and we will give you **BEST QUALITY, BEST DELIVERY, BEST PRICES.**

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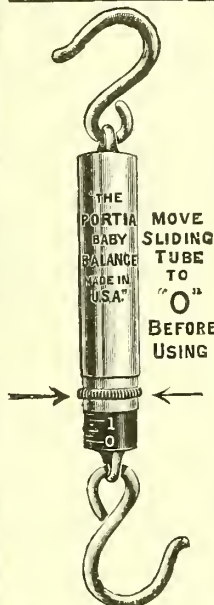
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THE BEST FOR FACE AND TOOTH POWDERS, PASTES, AND OINTMENTS.
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Price	Retail
1 1/6	1/6
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Hang a balance in your window with our dainty cut-out showcard in colours on the lower hook, showing a baby actually being weighed, and you will soon be re-ordering.

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BECAUSE THEY ARE MADE BY SPECIALLY DESIGNED MACHINERY IN THE LARGEST PILL BOX FACTORY IN THE WORLD. OWNED BY A FIRM WHO HAVE MADE PILL BOXES IN CONSTANTLY INCREASING NUMBERS SINCE 1859.

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THE BEST IN QUALITY AND CHEAPEST ON THE MARKET. 20 YEARS' REPUTATION.



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ELASTIC BANDS: Small, 3d. per gross; Large, 4d. per gross.

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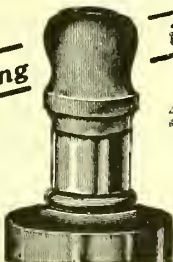
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SELF-FIXING & AIR-TIGHT BOTTLE CAPS

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BARGAINS FOR KEEN BUYERS. HUNDREDS ALREADY SOLD.

This Handcart having two Bodies has twice the capacity of any ORDINARY Handcart, and does away with the necessity of piling fragile goods and thereby getting damaged. Size—Top, 27 by 20 by 6 in. Bottom, 32 by 20 by 6 in.

List Price £3 19s. 6d.

PARCEL HANDCART.—Extra Strong, to carry two cwt., acknowledged by users to be the best GENERAL USE HANDCART on the market.

We have made and supplied this Handcart to Tradesmen in every part of the

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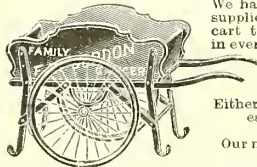
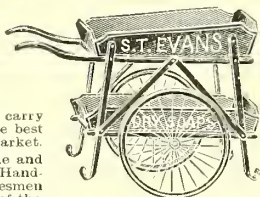
Either Handcart now offered for **£2 19s. 6d.** by easy payments. Lettered and packed free.

2s. in the £ discount for Cash.

Our motto—Satisfaction, or cash refunded in full.

From the Sole Maker direct.

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HAND FILLING TAPS,
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Note what users say :

Dear Sirs,

With reference to the instalment of SEVEN "PEPS" WRAPPING, COUNTING, AND PACKING MACHINES which you have recently completed, we have pleasure in notifying you that these are giving every satisfaction, turning out the work in a way in which we hardly anticipated would have been possible when you undertook the responsibility of designing these.

Yours truly,
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Dear Sirs,

I have pleasure in enclosing cheque to cover your statement for the Tablet-filling Machine. When your representative was here it ran perfectly, and as soon as we can standardise our bottles I think we shall have the best Tablet-filling Machine on the market.

I will order another one later on when I see exactly what I require.

I take this opportunity of thanking you for the care you took and the time you spent over the matter.

Yours faithfully,

THE VENO DRUG CO., Ltd.

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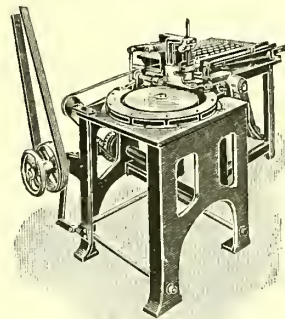
Forgrove Machine wraps Round Medicated Tablets

100 TO 120 PER MINUTE OUTPUT.

Machines for Counting and Filling Tablets and Pills

INTO BOTTLES AND OTHER RECEPTACLES.

We make Machines for wrapping soap, cube blue, meat cubes, chocolate, cocoa blocks, caramels, and Machines for Twist Wrapping.

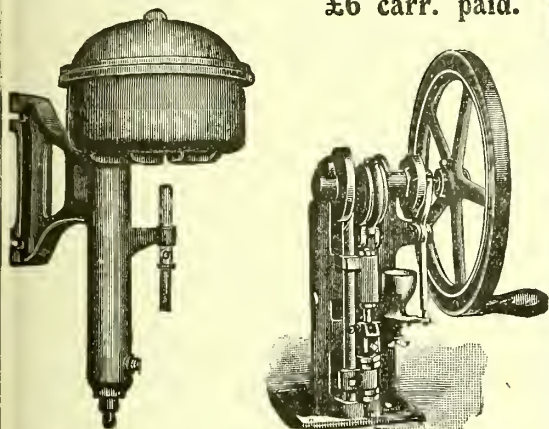


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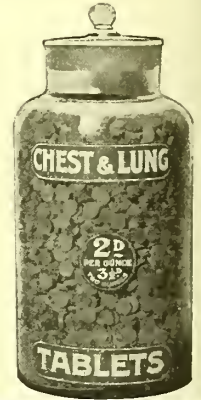
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IN ENAMELLED TINS.

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Invite the Trade to take up the following valuable P.A.T.A. Protected Lines, bearing a very large Protected Retail Profit, which sell freely and are well known and valued by the Public in many parts of the country.

	Protected Retail Price.	Dozen Net.
* LOSALL'S SALT (well advertised), tins	6d.	3 6
* " " " " " "	1/-	7/-
* " " " " " bottles in cartons	1/6	10/6

* Losall's Salt sells so well, surely it must pay Pharmacists to stock such a big profit-bearing protected line.

LOSALL'S COMPOUND SULPHUR SOAP.

A valuable emollient medicated skin soap, especially suitable for use in Eczema } 1/- 8/-

Chemists requiring effective advertising matter for Losall's Salt, &c., will, on application direct to Lofthouse & Saltmer, receive a liberal supply of Dummies, Showcards, Window Slips, Price Tickets, &c., Carriage Paid, whether or no they have an account open with the Firm.

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A successful modification of the Veterinary Preparation. In Pots, 2/- each.

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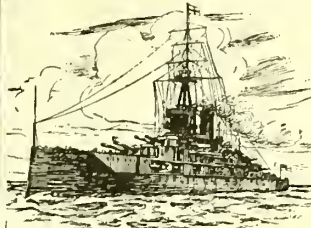
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MINOR

(January 1915)

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THE COURSE FOR THE JULY EXAMINATION WILL COMMENCE ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1915

Students who anticipate entering this College in April next should secure their benches as early as possible.

JANUARY PASS LIST (21), 1915.

Ackroyd, I. ... Harrogate.
Charlesworth, R. ... Sandbach.
Clarke, H. R. ... Chepstow.
Clother, I. ... Gillingham.
Deacon, J. A. ... Snarestone.

Gardiner, W. R. Clacton-on-Sea.
Haigh, T. ... Kirkbirtou.
Hall, P. H. ... Clapham.
Hinchliffe, J. ... Northwood.
Knight, M. ... London.

Knights, M. E. ... St. Ives.
Merrick, L. W. Wigston Magna.
Perkins, K. M. ... Leicester.
Priestley, C. H. ... Lincoln.
Parkes, E. W. S. Newport, Mon.

Thomas, M. Newcastle Emly
Thomas, V. ... Trealaw.
Vickers, H. W. ... Eckington
Wells, W. H. ... Ventnor.
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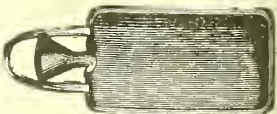
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[See p. 497 "C. & D." Diary 1915]



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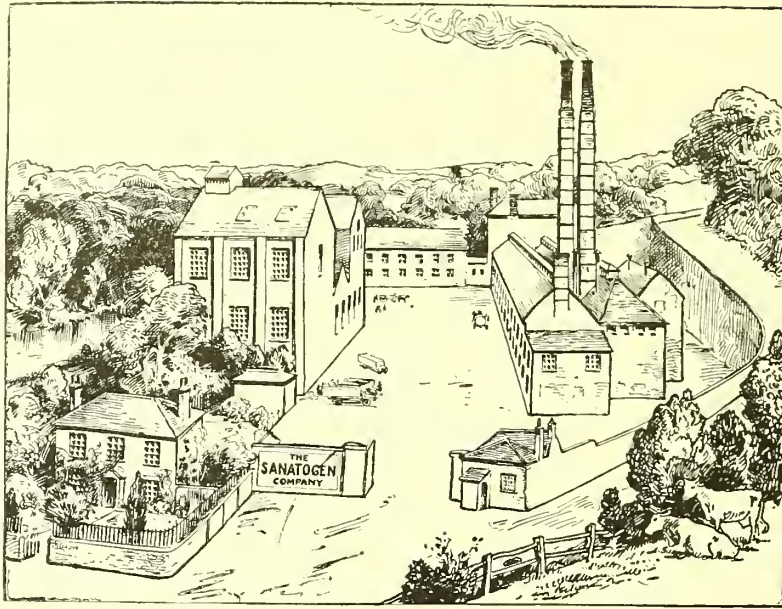
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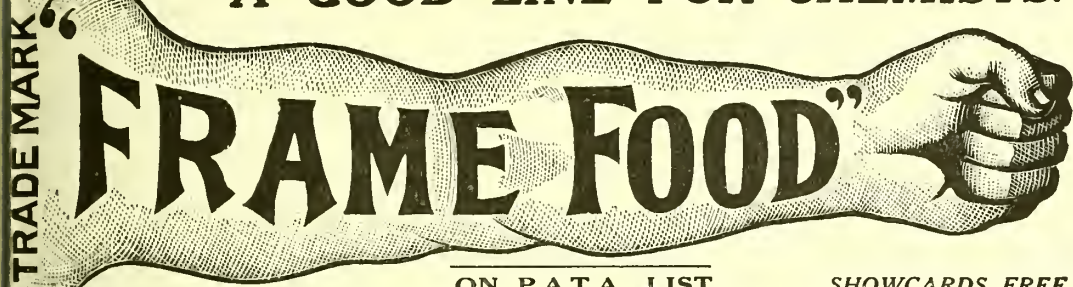
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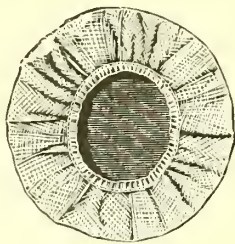
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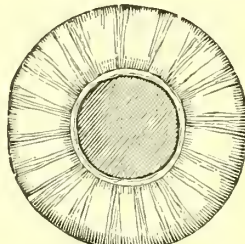
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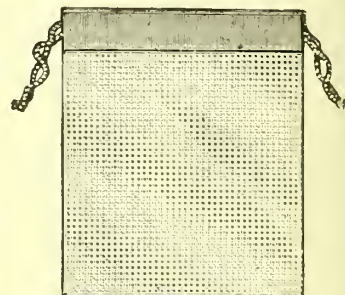
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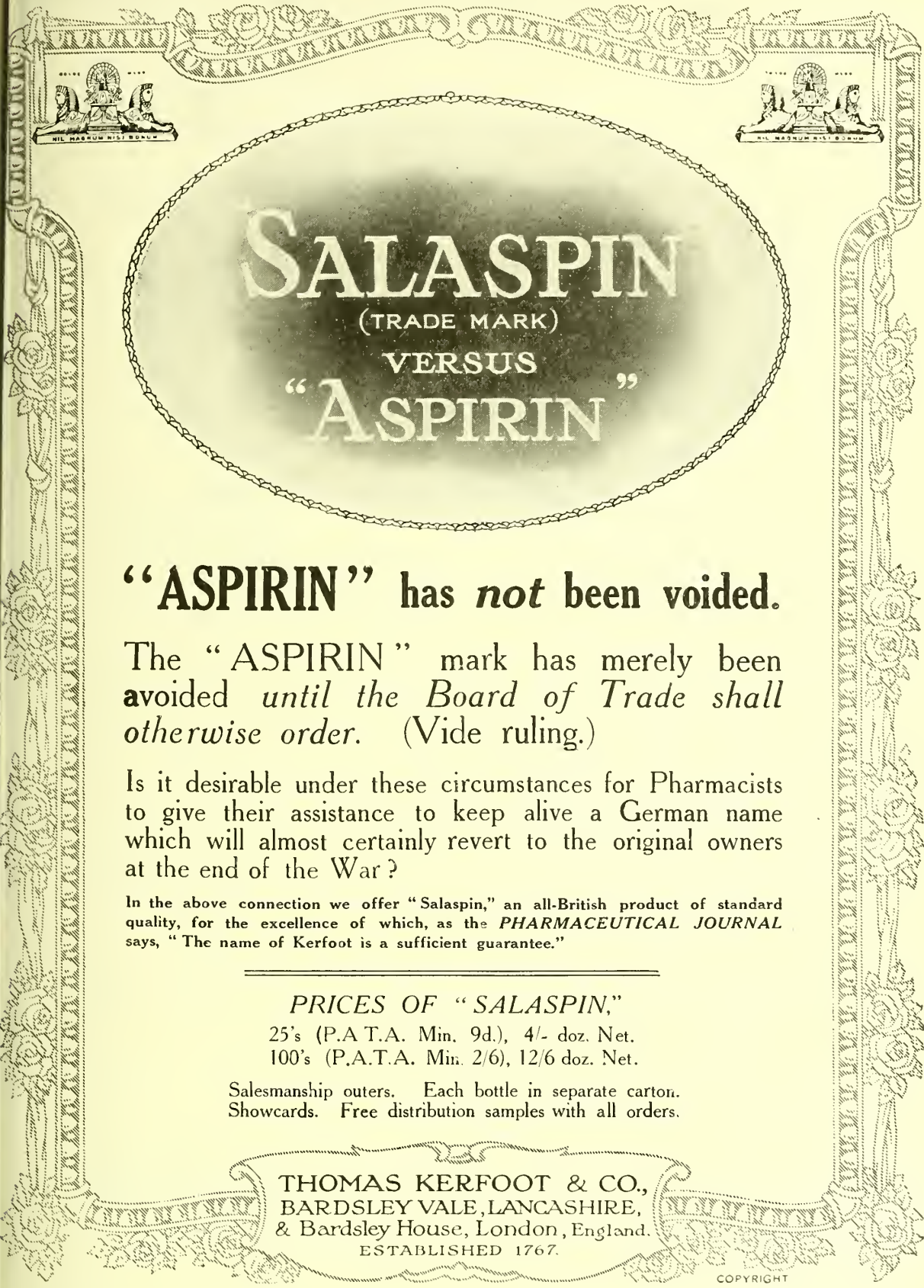
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Summary.

We continue our notes on inventions the letters-patent of which have expired (p. 65).

The senna-market is interesting just now; so is business turpentine oil, and both are discussed editorially (p. 63).

The Government scheme for the manufacture of aniline dyes has been discussed in the House of Commons. See our report on p. 68.

A chemist's assistant serving as dispenser at the Front describes the work and the War Office inconsistency as to rank for dispensers (p. 48).

The Departmental Committee on the prices of Insurance premiums met in London this week. The Commissioners have explained the Regulations as to credits to the Drug Fund (p. 69), and the London Insurance Committee has had several important points under consideration (p. 70).

The appeal by the Scottish Insurance Commissioners against Lord Anderson's interdict restraining them from dealing with the Central Checking Bureau has succeeded (p. 56), and the Drug Accounts Committee has been appointed (p. 71).

The Corner for Students prizes go this month to Mr. T. Bell (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) and Mr. P. B. Blackwell (etering) (p. 49). The achievements of the Corner are the subject of the second of the editorial series of articles (p. 62). See also p. 75.

Balsam Peru, copper sulphate, glucose, canary, caraway, and mustard seeds, palm oil, phenolphthalein, potash salts, African, and Japan wax are dearer. Lime oil, pimento, Indian, and potash prussiate are firmer. Star-anise, clove, nutmeg, and bergamot oils and shellac are more or less cheaper (p. 75).

The "Gripe-water" action concluded on Thursday, when the Justice Eve gave judgment, holding that W. Woodford, Ltd., were entitled to an injunction restraining Boulton-Macro, Ltd., from using the trade-mark "Gripe-water" and giving a certificate of the validity of that trade-mark, also holding that Boulton-Macro, Ltd., were guilty of passing-off or Mr. Salamon of *mala fides* (p. 57-59).

European War.

Spreading the Truth.—It does not appear to be generally known that the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organisations is doing exceedingly useful work in counteracting the pernicious propaganda directed by Germany against this country. The Committee's plan of distributing the plain English view of the present crisis to the neutral nations is not so much by appealing to their Press or their politicians, as by sending to their prominent men in every field a few dispassionate statements of the considerations which have brought England into the war. To this end pamphlets have been carefully chosen and translated into the various languages, and are now being distributed throughout neutral Europe, the Americas, China, and the East. The Committee invites the co-operation of those interested, especially business houses, by providing the Committee with lists of acquaintances or business connections in these neutral countries, to whom the literature might be forwarded with their name and compliments. We have read the pamphlets, which are excellent. The writers include such men as Lord Bryce, Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., and Professor Gilbert Murray. Notable speeches by British statesmen are included. Our readers can hear more about the matter by addressing the Secretary of the Central Committee, 62 Charing Cross, London, W.C. The Prime Minister is the Hon. President, and the Vice-Presidents are the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., and Mr. Arthur James Balfour, M.P. Individual pharmacists who have friends in the countries mentioned are also invited to help the Committee in spreading the truth.

Pharmaceutical Roll of Honour.

Non sibi sed patrie.—CICERO.

TWENTY-THIRD LIST.

ALLISON, Private Henry John (son of Mr. Henry Allison, chemist, Lincoln), 4th Batt. Seaforth Highlanders.

BROWN, Quartermaster-Sergeant R. B., chemist and druggist (of J. Brown & Son, chemists, Walker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne), 1st Northumbrian Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C.

CHALMERS, Bernard F. (lately assistant with Mr. Henry W. Dix, chemist, Pontypool), Royal Field Artillery. (Corrected note.)

GRAHAM, Herbert (lately assistant with Mr. A. H. Cupit, chemist, Brighton), R.A.M.C.

GRANT, George, Stirling, R.A.M.C.

INMAN, Second-Lieutenant L. D., chemist and druggist (recently in business at Harrogate), 9th Batt. Durham Light Infantry.

PEILE, J. A., chemist and druggist, formerly at the Military Hospital, Tring, dispenser in a Red Cross Hospital in Northern France.

WEATHERHEAD, W. E. (lately with Mr. A. Mortimer, chemist, Harrogate), R.A.M.C.

WOOD, W. W. (son of Mr. U. Wood, chemist, Arnold, Notts), Army Ordnance Corps.

Mr. Robert Langdon Roper, son of Mr. R. F. Roper, Ph.C., Plymouth, has been gazetted second-lieutenant in the Army Service Corps from Sandhurst Military College.

The following additional members of the staff of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, have joined the Colours: R. Chase, W. Curwen, F. Dures, W. Kinder, T. Stokes, T. Towers, R. Wedgewood, and E. Wright.

Drummer W. Kenny, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, who has been awarded the V.C. for saving wounded comrades and guns and "on numerous occasions" carrying messages, was employed as a messenger in Byrne's Medical Hall, West Street, Drogheda, before enlisting.

Among those mentioned in despatches by General French for "gallant and distinguished service in the field" is Captain W. Sandford Evans, the Welsh Regiment, who was wounded at Ypres in October. He is the eldest son of Mr. William P. Evans, 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool. The captain is still on sick-leave, but hopes shortly to resume his duties, and has been appointed as adjutant to the 19th Batt. Manchester Regiment, Kitchener's Army, which is in training at Heafon Park, Manchester.

Trading with the Enemy.

Amid the numerous complaints by the commercial community as to the delay on the part of the officials in issuing export and import licences in connection with the regulations against trading with the enemy, an announcement now made by the Treasury (says "The Times") is

exceedingly welcome. It refers to the complexity and volume of the work involved, and states that a new department, to be called the War Trade Department, has been formed to replace the Committee on Trade with the Enemy so far as this work is concerned. At the request of the Prime Minister, Lord Emmott has consented to act as Director of this Department, and Sir Nathaniel Highmore will be the Secretary. The new Department will deal with all applications for the grant of export and import licences, and will embrace an intelligence division, which will serve as a clearing-house for all war commercial information. The remainder of the work of the Trading with the Enemy Committee, relating to the movements of funds and other questions in which the Treasury is mainly concerned, will be transferred to the Treasury, and will be performed by Sir Arthur Thring, the Parliamentary counsel, and his staff. Many exporters and others concerned will be relieved to learn that on and after Monday all applications for licences to export prohibited and restricted goods and all communications in respect thereof which have hitherto been sent to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise should be sent to the offices of the new War Trade Department, which will be at 4 Central Buildings, Westminster. The Treasury is to be congratulated on taking this businesslike step, which was much needed.

German Trade via Denmark.

There has been received in the City from an English firm in Japan (says "The Times") a copy of a circular-letter sent to show that "any German goods can be obtained from Germany by way of Denmark." The circular-letter is addressed by the United Export Co., of Copenhagen and Hamburg, to business houses in Japan, and these are some extracts from its contents: "One of the few lands which is and will keep on being neutral under the present circumstances is ours, Denmark. Therefore we are able to continue our exportation unchanged, and not only of goods from this country, but of goods from, so to speak, every European country, as we, in spite of the wars, maintain our regular neutral steam-communication with all countries, and with Germany we are in regular communication by railway. In these circumstances we are therefore able to offer oversea export houses to place orders of goods in, so to speak, all countries, as far as the goods are not submitted to the contraband of war or are subjected to special prohibition of exportation." . . . "Besides oversea export business, we also carry on oversea importation on a large scale, this having just for the present great chances, Copenhagen being not only the central and the staple for the whole of Scandinavia, but also, in consequence of the great conflict, for those markets which were previously provided *via* Hamburg. Every exporter may therefore be advised to send us consignments of all saleable goods and articles, we being able, under the present circumstances, which have stopped all supplies and reduced them much, on account of the very few firms outside the war-faring countries, who may receive and dispose of such consignments, to realise such at extraordinarily profitable terms. These consignments ought to be forwarded per direct steamer to Copenhagen, as transit-shipment *via* England may risk being stopped there."

Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Relief Fund.

During the week an important meeting has been held in Newcastle, and a Representative Committee set up for the collection of contributions to the Fund. Dr. James Don and Mr. A. S. Percival are the Hon. Secretaries. The following subscriptions from the drug-trade have been received for the week ended February 23: "Ucal" (per Mr. Harold Miller), 82*l.*; W. A. H. Naylor, 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. C. Wiggan, 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. A. Cope, 10*s.* 6*d.*; J. T. Mountan, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Antcliffe (result of whist-drive), 5*l.*; J. L. Murgatroyd, 5*s.*; W. White, 5*s.*; J. O. Thomas, 5*s.*; Hampshire Pharmacists' Association (per Mr. F. E. Bilson): Hampshire Association 2*l.* 2*s.*; A. McConachie 5*s.*; W. Andrews 1*s.* 6*d.*; F. A. Monk 10*s.* 6*d.*; W. E. Kirkman 5*s.*; S. G. Bartlett 5*s.*; C. H. Baker 1*l.* 1*s.*; C. Polgreen 5*s.*; F. Oram 5*s.*; W. I. Gradidge 5*s.*; Harry Wilson 10*s.* 6*d.*; A. H. Owen 5*s.*; B. C. Jukes 5*s.*; G. H. Gare 1*l.* 1*s.*; W. J. Dodridge 5*s.*; F. Wainwright 5*s.*; A. E. Chaston 10*s.* Mr. Thomas Miller reports that the following subscriptions have been received in Manchester: Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co., 20*l.*; A. Balmforth, 5*l.* 5*s.*; C. A. Johnstone, 5*l.* 5*s.*; W. Lane, 2*l.* 2*s.*; A. J. Pidd, 2*l.* 2*s.*; F. W. Batos, 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. Beal, 1*l.* 1*s.*; James Grier, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Harry Kemp, 1*l.* 1*s.*; H. J. Lee, 1*l.* 1*s.*; G. A. Mallinson, 1*l.* 1*s.*;

T. Miller, 1*l.* 1*s.*; W. H. Delve, 1*l.*; J. E. Hulme, 1*l.*; R. H. Nuttall, 1*l.*; E. Banks, 10*s.* 6*d.*; A. L. Bain, 10*s.* 6*d.*; E. F. W. Thorp, 10*s.*; Miss E. Sargent (Brixton), 10*s.*; H. Epstein, 5*s.*; H. Stout, 5*s.*; Rev. D. V. Stoddart (Holmpton), 2*s.* 6*d.* Subscriptions to the Fund may be sent to Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

Rank and Work of Dispensers.

A specially enlisted dispenser now on active service writes as follows:

"At nearly every important station on the lines of communication there are Red Cross stations to attend to the wounded who pass in the trains, both British and French. We use a lot of sod. sal. and acid. aceto-salicyl, the latter being the great cure-all here. In some of the wards practically every patient gets dosed up with it by the sisters. We also use a stupendous quantity of hydrogen peroxide and carbolic acid. The former was the treatment recommended by the P.M.O. for shrapnel cases. A hundred pounds of cotton-wool usually last about two days, but earlier we used that amount usually in one day. There are three hospitals close together here, and in them are eight specially enlisted dispensers. We rank as privates, although we have all made endeavours to secure sergeants' stripes. It is simply a matter of luck which unit you are in and what kind of officers you have. Five of the chaps who were with me at Aldershot are sergeants, one is a corporal, and another a lance-corporal, but I think the majority are still privates. It seems rather a shame that it should be so, as it debars one from a lot of privileges which one really ought to have, and, what is more serious, it means that one gets landed for a lot of nice jobs which one would otherwise escape, such as scrubbing the dispensary floor. It looks nice to see a qualified chemist down on his knees with a pail of water and a brush, doing his best to rub a hole in the floor, usually to the accompaniment of language more forcible than poetic. And it looks a bit ludicrous if, when he has about half-finished, he has to get up and attend to a medical officer, or fix up some apparatus for the wards, or do a little first-aid dressing, or some such thing, and, that done, return to the floor and the scrubbing-brush, and curse the day he allowed a flash of misguided patriotism to influence him to join the Army as a dispenser. It is rather remarkable that all the floor-scrubbing, etc., has to be done by the specially enlisted (and usually qualified) chemists. You will never catch an Army compounder doing those jobs. Yet when one tries to have the question of rank looked into the answer is usually: 'What do you want with stripes? They wouldn't do you any good. You wouldn't get a single penny extra pay for them.' If some colonels make their specially enlisted dispensers sergeants, why should every colonel not do the same? The Army compounder we have got here is rather an exception to the general run of Army compounders. He was a chemist's assistant before he joined the Army. We have, however, got sergeants in this unit who are properly qualified Army compounders, but who have never dispensed a single prescription all their lives except the few they did during the months they were getting ready for the Army Compounders' examination. The result is that there are lots of sergeants who hold the compounders' certificate who would be absolutely at sea in a dispensary; yet men holding Minor certificates, and many of them, even Major men, rank as privates!"

The National Dye Scheme.

The statement has been made by Sir Mark Oldroyd, a member of the National Dye Committee, that applications have been received from a number of the best chemists in this country and in Switzerland for appointments under the National dye scheme. He stated also that Americans are interested in the scheme, and are prepared to take shares to a large amount. It is doubtless thought in America that it is time to cease dependance on Germany for dyes.

Miscellaneous.

W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, near Leeds, have decided to pay all men in their employment (apart from representatives) an additional 2*s.* per week and 6*d.* per child for the period of the war to meet the extra costs of commodities.

The Goldschmidt patents, 10859/01 and 24439/02, for the thermit process of welding metals have been avoided by the Board of Trade under the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914. The trade-mark "Thermit" (246269) has also been avoided, and is now public property.

A naval prize cargo from the East Coast of Africa, brought by the Elder-Dempster Line to London this week *via* Gibraltar, included 5,921 bags mangrove-bark, 206 packages beeswax, 73 bags cottonseed, 130 bags oil-

cake, 98 bags copra, 380 packages rubber, 1,557 bales cloves, 929 bales clove-stems, 160 packages gum olibanum, 4,972 packages palm-kernels, 21 bags pepper, and other valuable produce, including hemp, ivory, silk, hides, skins, coffee maize, etc

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY.—The Committee of the Enemy Design and Industries Association has been authorised by Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, to proceed with the preliminary arrangements for an exhibition to be held in London for the purpose of securing a more scientific co-operation between education and industry in this country. The proposed exhibition is the outcome of a memorial presented to the Board of Trade by an influential Committee, including the heads of important business houses. The object of the exhibition, which, it is hoped, will be opened towards the end of March, is to demonstrate the extent of German competition, the effects of which, but for the war, would have been evident in this country in the near future. It is understood that the Board of Education will co-operate with the Board of Trade in promoting the success of the exhibition and furthering the objects of the movement.

News from Austria and Germany.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN TURKEY.—An Austrian expedition is to be sent to Turkey to combat infectious diseases during the war. Efforts are being made to recruit expert bacteriologists for the expedition from neutral countries.

LOSSES OF ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.—Since the beginning of the war 132 German military surgeons have been killed, 222 wounded, 45 died from disease or as the result of accidents, and 166 are missing.—*Zeitschr. f. Arztl. Fortb.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TABLOIDS has been introduced in Germany during the last few years under the name of "Comproids." The maker, Dr. Labouchin, claims to have been the first to introduce this form of dispensing medicaments in Germany.

"DEUTSCHE ARBEIT" is a society which has been founded in Berlin for the purpose of promoting the interests of German trade wherever possible. Especially the Society will try to prevent the German people using articles of foreign origin. The Society is stated to have already some millions (!) of members.

BRITISH FIRMS IN GERMANY.—As a result of a decree of December 22, 1914, many English firms in Germany are obliged to continue business under the supervision of German Government officials. At present this is the case with thirty-seven British commercial undertakings in Hamburg. The capital of eight British firms in Hamburg has been taken under official management.

VICHY.—This spa has proved most valuable as a convalescent resort for wounded German soldiers. The Compagnie de Vichy-Etat has placed its magnificent radiographic, electric, and mechanical instruments at the disposal of the military authorities for the use of the wounded, of whom 4,300 can be accommodated at the spa. Of 15,000 wounded soldiers treated at Vichy, 10,000 have rejoined the colours.

WAR DISEASES.—During the week January 17 to 23 8 cases of typhus fever were reported in Germany and 142 in Austria. In the same period there were 6 cases of cholera among prisoners of war in Germany. In Austria-Hungary 136 out of 483 cases of cholera terminated fatally during the week ended January 16. During November and December 1914 94 cases of smallpox were reported officially from Vienna and 97 cases from other parts of the Dual Monarchy.

THE GERMAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—Professor M. Freund, lecturing on this subject to the "Physikalischer Verein," Frankfurt-on-Main, stated that in 1912 250,000 workmen, having an aggregate wage of over 10,500,000*l.* per annum, were employed in this industry, which also provided employment for 50,000 scientific, technical, and administrative officials, earning together about 7,000,000*l.* yearly. The aggregate capital of all the chemical-manufactories amounted in that year to over 50,000,000*l.*, and of their annual production the greater part was exported.

BREAD-SUPPLY IN GERMANY.—The baking of wheaten bread is prohibited in Germany, the use of wheat flour containing 50 per cent. of rye flour only being permitted. Such bread is unsuitable for invalids, and physicians are asked to prescribe wheat bread in such cases. It is proposed that a limited amount of wheat bread should be allowed persons suffering from stomachic disorders, and that the distribution of this bread should be in the hands of pharmacists, who would only supply it on the prescription of a medical practitioner. The "Apotheker Zeitung" looks on this proposal as showing the confidence reposed in pharmacists by the authorities.

Corner for Students.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed Corner for Students, "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Report on February Analytical Exercise.

THE powder distributed to students on January 26 contained eight parts by weight of dried sodium carbonate, one part of sodium metarsenite, and one part of sodium thiosulphate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:

Na	...	...	...	...	38.4
CO ₃	...	...	...	...	45.3
AsO ₂	...	...	...	...	8.2
S ₂ O ₃	...	...	...	...	4.5
H ₂ O	...	...	...	...	3.6
					100.0

The powder also contained, as impurities, calcium and chlorine in small quantity.

Samples of the powder were distributed to twenty-six students, and eight reports were sent in for examination. The writers of all the reports succeeded in detecting the carbonic-acid radical; one each failed to detect sodium and arsenic, while four failed to detect the thiosulphuric-acid radical. Three students overlooked the evolution of water when the powder was heated in a dry test-tube.

While the analysis of this mixture was a tolerably simple matter so far as the routine examination for metallic radicals was concerned, the testing for acid radicals was distinctly more difficult. In the first place, the usual preliminary tests did not afford very much information regarding the acid radicals, and they gave almost none with regard to the thiosulphate. When heated in a sublimation-tube the powder first gave off some water-vapour; it then assumed a yellow or orange colour, became partially fused, and yielded a sublimate which was reddish-yellow or black according to circumstances. The residue, on cooling, was reddish. The colour-change on heating was due to the interaction of the arsenic of the arsenite with sulphur of the thiosulphate to form a sulphide, and the sublimate consisted of arsenious sulphide or of elementary arsenic. When treated with dilute hydrochloric acid the evolution of carbon dioxide was very marked, but no indication of the presence of the thiosulphate was obtained until the acid mixture was heated for some time, when a slow separation of sulphur took place, accompanied by the evolution of sulphur dioxide. In nearly every instance our correspondents began the systematic examination for acids, either without having obtained any suggestion that a thiosulphate was present or without any well-marked indication; and, unless the test by means of silver nitrate was attentively carried out and correctly interpreted, the chances of its remaining undetected were considerable. When silver-nitrate solution was added, drop by drop, to the aqueous extract from the powder (after filtration to remove the trace of calcium carbonate which remained undissolved), a yellow precipitate of silver-arsenite was first obtained. This precipitate became orange-red as silver nitrate was gradually added until, eventually, excess was present, but it did not darken appreciably on standing for some time. When dilute nitric acid was added, however, the greater part of the precipitate (silver arsenite and carbonate) dissolved immediately, while the part which did not dissolve rapidly became black. When another portion of the aqueous extract was acidified with nitric acid, and silver nitrate was then added, the light-coloured precipitate formed at first rapidly darkened in characteristic fashion, and indicated pretty clearly that a thiosulphate was present.

In order to test for a chloride in the known presence of the thiosulphate, it was necessary to destroy the latter as a preliminary. This was best effected by boiling for a short time with dilute nitric acid. The liquid, after cooling, gave with silver nitrate a distinct white precipitate, which became grey on exposure to light, and indicated the presence, as impurity, of a small quantity of a chloride.

Several of our correspondents failed to establish accurately the form in which the arsenic was present, some reporting it simply as arsenic, and placing it in the list of metallic radicals, while others reported an arsenite, and others again an arsenate. Those who got evidence for and reported the latter must have effected the oxidation of the arsenite to the form of arsenate by some operation carried out in preparing the solution to be examined—perhaps by boiling at some stage with dilute nitric acid.

One or two students overlooked the slight turbidity which remained when the powder was shaken up with water only, and reported that the mixture was completely soluble in water. The turbidity was due to the small quantity of a calcium salt which the powder contained as impurity, and it disappeared at once when the mixture was acidified with hydrochloric acid.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to JOHN T. BELL, 12 Nichol Street, Benwell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Second Prize has been awarded to:

P. B. BLACKWELL, 96 Mill Road, Kettering.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

John T. Bell (first prize)	85	Cantium	...	...	68
P. B. Blackwell (second prize)	77	Onyx	...	...	62
Stanley Ward	74	J. G. Joseland	...	...	46
Fraises	71	Salicin	...	...	36

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JOHN T. BELL.—Note that silver chloride, bromide, and iodide, like silver thiosulphate, are all readily dissolved by solution of sodium thiosulphate. The chloride present could not be recognised until the thiosulphate had been decomposed by nitric acid.

P. B. BLACKWELL.—Before testing for potassium by means of chloroplatinic acid it is necessary to decompose the whole of the ammonium salts by ignition. It is possible that some parts of the vessel in which you performed the ignition were not heated sufficiently strongly throughout to effect this decomposition completely, and that the reaction you attributed to potassium was really due to ammonium. The application of Nessler's reagent to the original solution of the powder was not an appropriate way to test for ammonium salts.

STANLEY WARD.—The red precipitate which you obtained with silver nitrate in testing for acid radicals was not like silver arsenate, which is chocolate-brown in colour.

FRAISES.—We were not able to confirm the presence of the traces of zinc, aluminium, magnesium, and potassium which you report. The precipitate which you supposed to be ammonium magnesium phosphate was most likely calcium phosphate. Note that although the precipitate produced by silver nitrate in a nitric-acid solution of the powder was brown, this was not a proof that it did not contain a colourless or a pale-coloured precipitate in some proportion.

CANTIUM.—You appear to have omitted—at any rate, you do not report—any systematic testing for acid radicals. We could not detect any trace of an ammonium salt by means of the test you employed.

ONYX.—You report the precipitate which might consist of arsenic-group sulphides, to be insoluble in hydrochloric acid—apparently because it did not dissolve completely, and without making any attempt to ascertain whether any part of it dissolved. This mode of dealing with such points is responsible for many mistakes. The yellow precipitate you observed when testing for a nitrate by means of ferrous sulphate and sulphuric acid consisted of sulphur from the decomposition of the thiosulphate. The precipitate you supposed to indicate the presence of a phosphate was due to the arsenate produced by the action of nitric acid on the arsenite. Use paper dipped in solution of lead acetate as a test for hydrogen sulphide.

J. G. JOSELAND.—In the preliminary testing you should not have omitted to heat the powder in an ignition-tube, as this simple test often gives a great deal of information. You concluded too readily that it was unnecessary to apply the borax-bead test to a colourless powder, since, for example, various manganous and iron compounds are colourless or very nearly so. The precipitate you mistook for cadmium sulphide was really arsenious sulphide; how you got it to dissolve readily in dilute sulphuric acid we are unable to explain. Note that zinc sulphide is white, not yellow.

SALICIN.—Some impurity must have found its way into your test-tubes during the analysis, since the powder did not contain any constituent that could yield a black precipitate with ammonium hydrosulphide. Your report does not give an account of any proper preliminary examination.

English and Welsh News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Brevities.

A slight outbreak of fire occurred at the pharmacy of Mr. David Innes, chemist and druggist, 47 Melbourne Street, Stalybridge, last week.

Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. have submitted to the East Ham Corporation plans for the erection of a temporary warehouse near their present chemical-works.

The West Ham Corporation has passed plans lodged by A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., for a formaldehyde building to be erected at Carpenter's Road, Stratford.

One case of poisoning has been reported during the past week. A Radford woman ended her life by drinking solution of ammonia while in a state of temporary insanity.

The Institute of Industry and Commerce has changed its name to that of "Institute of Industry and Science." The word "Commerce" has been dropped in order not to confuse the Institute with other existing associations, and also to define more clearly the objects of the Institute in its title.

The special leaflets of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries recently published include No. 20, on the use of coconut cake and palm-nut kernel cake as a cattle-food; No. 22, on the growing of spring wheat; and No. 23, on the manuring of corn in spring—nitrate of soda is recommended.

The Friday evening discourse at the Royal Institution on February 19, was by Professor H. E. Armstrong. It was an account of his visit to Australia with the British Association in 1914. The lecture was illustrated with numerous lantern-slides of scenery and diagrams, and was highly appreciative of the development and possibilities of Britain's huge island possession.

A Greenwich child, aged nineteen months, died in the Goldie Leigh Homes, Plumstead, after undergoing Röntgen-ray treatment for ringworm on the scalp, five successive exposures of ten minutes' duration having been given. At the inquest the medical evidence showed that the child was healthy, though the body was in a condition of status lymphaticus, and therefore liable to fatal shock. Death was due to syncope. The x-ray operator at the Homes said it was very improbable that the treatment would cause death, for the nervous system was least affected by x rays. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

The Local Government Board has issued a report by Dr. S. Delépine on the effects upon the bacterial contents of certain condensing-processes used in the preservation of milk. The two processes, which were found to reduce considerably the number of bacteria in cows' milk are (1) the process for making sweetened condensed milk and (2) the drying of milk sprayed in a current of hot air, while the process of drying of milk over heated revolving cylinders occupied an intermediate place. The conclusion was arrived at that milk readily becomes recontaminated, and that at no stage is the milk ever completely sterile. It was found also that the tubercle bacillus which survived the second process became modified, and that the tuberculosis produced was latent or occult for some four weeks.

Institute of Chemistry.

Part I. of the "Proceedings" of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland has been published this week. It contains the report of the Council for the year ending March 1, the financial statement for 1914, proceedings of the Council, abstracts of the report of the Board of Examiners, etc. A list is given of Fellows, Associates, and students of the Institute who are serving in his Majesty's Forces. We note, in regard to the supply of reagents for analytical purposes, that it is recommended by the Special Committee of the Institute and the Society of Public Analysts that manufacturers should employ a distinctive label, such as the

words "Analytical Reagent." The opinion is expressed "that purchasers should demand their supplies with the manufacturers' label on the bottle or package as sold." Steps are to be taken to encourage users to specify British products. The Glass Research Committee has supplied to glass-manufacturers formulae for alumina-soda glass, for a satisfactory substitute for Jena glass, and for glass for miners' lamps. These are the results of analytical and experimental work, and it has been arranged to carry out melts on a fairly large scale at one manufacturer's works, the Institute agreeing to contribute towards the expense involved. It is stated that the formulae for glass used by the British Laboratory Ware Association, which are similar to those devised by the Committee, were supplied by Mr. F. W. Branson.

Chemists' Assistants' Wages.

The Leeds Branch of the National Union of Shop-assistants discussed last week minimum wages suggested by the Yorkshire District Council, including a proposal for the payment of 32s. per week (men) and 24s. 6d. per week (women) to unqualified chemists' assistants at the age of twenty-one. The minimum rate of pay for managers is suggested as 37s. per week, and for assistants advances of 2s. per week are claimed at the ages of twenty-three, twenty-five, and twenty-eight. The Union state that 55 per cent. of male shop-assistants receive less than 23s. per week and 25 per cent. of female assistants less than 17s. per week.

Contracts for Drugs, etc.

The following information regarding contracts for drugs, etc., has been received since our last issue:

Chislehurst Urban District Council.—The Sanitas Co., Ltd., Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., J. G. Prebble, and Adcocks, Ltd., for annual supplies of disinfectants.

Kent Education Committee.—Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., for Co-fectant soap at the following revised rates: Soft soap—1-cwt. kegs, 1l. 7s. 6d.; ½-cwt. kegs, 14s. 3d.; ¼-cwt. kegs, 7s. 6d.; 32 lb. or half-firkins, 8s. 6d.; 14-lb. tins, 4s. 9d. Bar soap—1-cwt. cases, 1l. 10s.; ½-cwt. cases, 15s. 6d.; ¼-cwt. cases, 8s.; 14 lb., 4s. 9d.; 7 lb., 2s. 9d.

The Contracts Committee of Lambeth Guardians has reported that the contract with The British Drug Houses, Ltd., for the supply of drugs to the various establishments expires on March 31. The Committee expressed the opinion that it is at present undesirable to invite tenders for twelve months for these requirements, and, having regard to the satisfactory manner in which the present contract has been carried out, recommended that the contractors be asked to continue their contract under the present conditions for a further period of three months. The Board adopted the report.

Marylebone Guardians.—T. Hodgkinson, Prestons & Ing, for a fortnight's supply of drugs (27l. 6s. 5d.); S. Maw, Son & Sons, for druggists' sundries for a similar period.

Newport (Mon.) Guardians are inviting tenders for the supply of drugs, bandages, surgical dressings and instruments. Particulars will be supplied by the Clerk to the Board at the Union Offices, Newport, by whom offers will be received up to March 2.

The Wandsworth Guardians have decided to invite their present contractors for drugs, surgical instruments, medical and dispensary sundries, medicine-bottles, etc., to continue their contracts for a further six months, on the understanding that the Guardians will take into consideration at the termination of each quarter any applications for higher prices than those of the present contracts, upon proof of additional cost being produced to them.

Willesden Urban District Council.—Duncan, Flockhart & Co., for drugs and druggists' sundries for six months (20 per cent. off current list).

Wrexham Guardians.—J. B. Francis & Co., chemists and druggists, Wrexham, for medicines, etc., for the Children's Homes.

Hackney Borough Council has been recommended to extend the contract of Forbes, Abbott & Lennard, Ltd., for carbolic-powder for a further twelve months at the present price (2l. 8s. 11d. per ton).

Guernsey-made Disinfectant.

At the last sitting of the Guernsey States of Deliberation Jurat de Jersey, speaking on the Budget of the Sanitary Committee, said the Administration was prepared to manufacture disinfectant as required, and it was the intention to supply Jersey and Guernsey

chemists with it. Jurat (Dr.) Kinnersly said they had sent 50 galls. to St. Malo, where it had been much appreciated.

Brewster Sessions.

The following have been granted magistrates' certificates for wine-licences:

Mr. Thomas Hardy, chemist and druggist, 19 Crosby Street, Maryport (medicated-wine licence).

Mr. Henry Jones, chemist and druggist, 1 Queen Street, Morley (transfer of medicated-wine licence from Chapel Hill to that address)

The following application has been refused:

Mr. T. J. B. Todd, for Taylor's Drug Co., Ltd., 104 and 106 Queen Street, Morley (medicated-wine licence).

Birmingham.

The Lord Mayor on February 25 opened the new weights and measures testing office in Corporation Street.

Following a general advertising in the local Press for apprentices, chemists, analysts, and dispensers are advertising for pupils. The former has combined judiciously the old and new systems, offering a sound training, requiring a small premium, and giving a small wage.

The local Pharmacists' Recreation Club has unanimously decided to suspend the cricket and tennis sections during the summer of 1915. It has been found impossible to arrange the usual cricket fixtures. A sub-committee has been appointed to arrange for monthly excursions to places of interest.

The whist-drive held at Rodway's Café under the management of Mr. G. B. Watson was a great success, fifty persons being present. Tea was provided, and Mrs. E. W. Mann presented the prizes to the following successful competitors: *Ladies*—(1) Mrs. Hill, (2) Miss King, (consolation) Mrs. Mann. *Gentlemen*—(1) Mr. Buckley, (2) Mr. Rodway, (consolation) Mr. Radford. An additional prize was awarded to Miss Smith. The President of the Association was unavoidably absent owing to pressure of business.

Liverpool.

The sixty-fifth annual report of the Liverpool Chemists' Association has been issued by the Hon. Secretary. The frontispiece is a portrait of the President (Mr. H. Humphreys Jones), and it is followed by the names of the officers and committees; then come the report of the sixty-fifth session (concurrent with 1914), the financial statement, the rules of the Association, and a list of members. Besides being the oldest Chemists' Association in England, the L.C.A. is the only one which gives its members a record of the year's work fit for filing, the chief characteristics of which are elegance and pithiness.

Among the forthcoming arrangements of the Liverpool Chemists' Association is the paper by Mr. William P. Evans at the meeting on March 3, which is to be on "The wholesale trade in relation to the retail trade and a few reminiscences." As a future President, Mr. Evans should have a "bumper house." On March 17 Mr. John Cleworth, of Manchester, is to give his lantern-lecture entitled "Eight Years of the Social Side of the British Pharmaceutical Conference as seen by the Camera," which should be very appropriate to Liverpool, considering that local pharmacists are contemplating asking the Conference to re-visit the city.

Manchester.

Professor C. Jacobs, of the University of Brussels, gave a lecture in the Medical School of Manchester University on the conditions in Belgium, with special reference to the position of the medical profession in that country. The lecture was illustrated by lantern-slides.

A letter appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" recently appealing to the general public for contributions on behalf of Belgian doctors and pharmacists. It was stated that donations of surgical instruments likely to be of use to Belgian doctors will be gratefully accepted. The appeal was signed by the local committee of doctors and pharmacists, including the President and Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

Sheffield.

At a recent meeting of the Sheffield Guardians, the Chairman (Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme) was congratulated on his recovery from illness.

Mr. A. R. Powell, chemist and druggist, who recently commenced business at Upwell Street, Grimesthorpe, is making good use of his windows. At present he has two very effective displays, one of virol and the other of Parke, Davis & Co.'s cod-liver-oil emulsion.

Death of a Pharmaceutical Student.

At Camberwell, on February 23, the Coroner (Mr. G. P. Wyatt) concluded his inquiry regarding the death of Philip F. F. Munday (21), who was found dead in his study at 25 Church Street, Camberwell, on February 12 (*C. & D.*, February 20, p. 36). The Coroner adjourned the case for an analysis of the contents of the stomach to be made; and Dr. E. C. Bousfield, Denmark Hill, who had carried out the analysis, now stated in evidence that he found no poison present. In his opinion, death was due to syncope from an epileptic convulsion, and the cause of death was quite natural. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

From Various Courts.

Morris Greenberg, St. George's Street, E., was on February 24 at the Thames Police Court fined 100*l.* and twenty guineas costs, or in default six months' imprisonment, for dealing in and conveying 20 lb. of saccharin from Rotterdam to Hull in bags of carrots.

At Salford on February 18, Thomas Adams Ballett (15) pleaded guilty to a charge of breaking into the pharmacy of Mr. W. J. Cuffiford, chemist and druggist, 577 Eccles Road, Pendleton, and stealing certain articles. The Magistrates remanded him with a view to his detention on a training-ship.

Irish News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Brevities.

There have been inquiries in Ireland from American firms for sloe-berries and yarrow.

A Sub-Committee of the Kerry County Council recommended that the salary of the county analyst be increased from 35*l.* to 70*l.* a year, but the Council decided to leave the salary at the present figure owing to the hard times that the ratepayers are going through at present.

Guardians and Drug-supplies.

Mr. T. Comyn, Clerk of the Ballyvaughan Union, co. Clare, has been fined 10*s.*, at the suit of the Local Government Board, for failing to transmit a return to the Board in respect of medical and surgical appliances for the half-year ended September 30 last.

There have been complaints regarding the supply and delivery of medicines, etc., to the Belfast Workhouse infirmary, but since a systematic inspection of drug orders has been established by the Infirmary Committee improvement has taken place. Some of the difficulties of the drug-contractors are due to the war.

The Local Government Board is submitting a new medicine-requisition form to Irish Boards of Guardians with a view to arranging new prices, etc., for medicine-contracts. It is pointed out that certain drugs obtained from Germany, which were formerly more or less extensively used, are being dispensed with as much as possible.

Scottish News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Aberdeen and the North.

Mr. W. W. Hunter, chemist and druggist, Fraserburgh, has been appointed a member of a local committee formed to consider what steps should be taken with a view to having troops sent to the town for training.

Dr. J. F. Tocher, F.I.C., public analyst for the county of Aberdeen, in his report for 1914, states that thirty-one samples of drugs were analysed during the year. Three samples were found to be deficient or different in strength from the recognised standards—viz., camphorated oil (2) and tincture of iodine (1). In regard to the last Dr. Tocher states that the sample was about 1 per cent. by weight stronger than the tincture of the British Pharmacopœia, and as it is prescribed internally, it is necessary that it should be exactly of the required strength. All the other samples were satisfactory.

Edinburgh.

Drug-trade travellers report that business all over Scotland is excellent. Glasgow and Dundee, particularly, appear to be specially fortunate in this respect.

Local medical practitioners have shown no desire to adopt the metric system, and, in consequence, not a few pharmacists are reluctant to purchase the weights and measures.

A deputation of the Directors of the Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society, consisting of two members of the Board, has sailed from Liverpool on a visit to the West Coast of Africa to study the question of the supply of raw materials used in soap-making. Mr. J. A. Penny, the head of the Society's soap-factory at Grangemouth, accompanied the delegates.

The annual open exhibition of the Edinburgh Photographic Society was opened on February 19 with a largely attended social function. Among the invited guests was Dr. Inglis Clark, who was one of the judges. Mrs. Guyer, wife of Mr. R. Glode Guyer, Ph.C., the President of the Society, presented the awards to the successful competitors. The exhibition remains open for a fortnight, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the work of the Red Cross Voluntary Aid Detachments in Edinburgh.

Fife.

The scarcity of apprentices is again in evidence, but the difficulty is being overcome by the employment of girls, who show a wonderful aptitude for pharmacy.

Councillor Wm. Smart, Buckhaven, is the first chemist and druggist to avail himself of the recently extended electric cable, his pharmacy now being lighted electrically.

Arrangements are now almost completed between Buckhaven chemists and the Contracts Committee of the local Parish Council for providing the parish medicine and drug supplies by rotation instead of by lowest estimate as formerly.

Dr. MacDonald, late medical officer for Leven, some time ago gave up practice on account of ill-health, but has now sufficiently recovered to resume duty, and has taken a practice in the North of England. Dr. MacDonald, who is a qualified chemist and druggist, was at one time manager with Messrs. Davidson & Kay, Aberdeen. He is M.B., Ch.B., Abdn., B.Sc. Abdn., M.D. Edin., and F.R.C.P.E.

Glasgow and the West.

A highly successful whist-party was given by the Glasgow Pharmacy Athletic Club in the local Association's rooms on Tuesday, February 23. Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Murchie, Mrs. Wilson, and Mrs. Saunders took charge of the arrangements and provided the refreshment. The prize-winners were Mrs. Crombie and Mr. David Black, while Mr. Paterson received the "booby" prize. Songs were contributed by Miss Gilmour, Miss Allan, Miss Russell, Mr. D. M. McKenzie, and Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Moffatt was an excellent accompanist.

The premises of Rankin & Borland, chemists and druggists, Kilmarnock, were the scene of an alarming outbreak of fire on February 19. A quantity of turpentine was being heated in a room on the top floor when it caught fire, and the flames spread to some other materials, which burned fiercely. In endeavouring to extinguish the fire an assistant named William Cunningham was badly burned on the hands and face, and had his shoulder dislocated, his injuries necessitating his removal to the infirmary. The flames were subdued by the fire-brigade before any great damage had been done.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

M. BAILLARD, second-class pharmacist-major of the French army, is one of the Rouen hospital staff who have received the Cross of the Order of Leopold from King Albert.

ROMANCE OF A CHEMICAL-WORKS.—Thann, the little Lorraine town which the French are now holding and the Germans bombarding and partially destroying, was, before its annexation in 1870, the most important centre in France for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and soda. The chemical-works were founded by M. Stener, whose father was a friend of Goethe and his daughter the Charlotte Buff immortalised by the German poet in his "Sorrows of Werther." This famous romance was dramatised a few years ago for the Parisian operatic stage, and under the name of "Werther" was regularly performed at the Opéra-Comique.

ILLING VACANCIES.—The Paris Faculty of Medicine has established a registry, open not only to all non-bilised and refugee French doctors and medical students, but also to those of Allied nations, where they learn of vacancies requiring to be filled in France. There are so many doctors here at the front. I have not noticed anything official at the School of Pharmacy, but an informal Exchange has always existed in the ground-floor corridor, where written advertisements are posted next to the official notices of the school. At the present moment, for instance, a Poitiers pharmacist (bilised) requires a manager, and a provincial pharmacy is offered for sale.

SEQUESTERED GERMAN GOODS.—Under a recent decree the stock and plant of Assenheim & Steeg, 11 rue du Faubourg, Paris, have been sequestered, the firm dealing principally in German pharmaceutical accessories. An interesting development has taken place in connection with the sequestration owing to a Parisian dealer in the same line of business, M. Vinay, having made application for the stock in question to be sold by auction. "Whereas," the demand stated, "this firm holds many articles which might be useful in military pharmacies, and that the sale of some is in no wise prejudicial or injurious to French trade, seeing that the merchandise is required to enable me to carry out army contracts, also that these rubber goods are susceptible of deterioration kept too long at this season." The Judge in Chambers before whom the hearing was held, after consulting the official sequesteror, signed an order for the sale of the pharmaceutical accessories in question.

MOTOR-TAXI ACCIDENT.—The "English and American pharmacy" kept by M. Josset, and situated at the angle of the rue de la Boétie and the rue de Pontneuf, Paris, was somewhat seriously damaged by an auto-taxi crashing into the street recently. About 6 p.m. the vehicle swerved from the street and crashed in the front door of the pharmacy. This, a handsome double door about 6 ft. wide, and, unfortunately, just large enough to allow the front of the auto-taxi to pass. Needless to say, the two plate-glass panes were entirely destroyed, and one-half of the door torn from its hinges. The deafening crash of glass was heightened by the fact that a large outside glazed showcase, about 6 ft. high by 2 ft. wide, and well stocked with small articles, stood in the doorway itself. The shelves and contents, especially the lower ones, were completely damaged. In fact, so inextricable was the confusion that M. Josset had to pull down the iron shutters and thus close the usual entrance to the pharmacy, a small side door rendering it practicable to carry on business as usual. The shop was still in this state when I called, forty-eight hours after the accident. There has apparently been a recrudescence of reckless motor-driving in Paris lately. Since the Government has turned, theatres opened, etc., the streets are more lively and less safe than last November.

PILLAGING ON THE MARNE.—There has been a trial in Paris of nine German Red Cross officials by court-

martial on the charge of pillaging at the village of Lizy-sur-Ourcq soon after the battle of the Marne in September last. Among the defendants was a pharmacist named Just, who pleaded that he was not responsible for what had taken place. He stated that when he arrived at Lizy, Drs. Proust and Gast, of the ambulance, had already taken the necessary precautions for organising their Red Cross work, in the course of which they had commandeered what they considered necessary. Among the witnesses called for the defence were several Red Cross nurses, who came forward to say that the prisoners had devoted themselves to taking care of the wounded. One of them, Mlle. Deshayes, added that the pharmacist Just had handed over to her a sum equivalent to 12*l.*, which was given to him by a French captain, who afterwards died of terrible wounds in the chest. The result of the trial, which was a hearing on appeal, was that the prisoners were acquitted. The testimony so generously given in favour of the German pharmacist's honesty was partly responsible for this favourable result. The pillaging which the Germans were accused of took the form of requisitioning several barrels of wine and old wine in bottles, as well as liqueurs.

India and the East.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

LIQUIDATION OF GERMAN COMPANIES.—Licences to liquidate their businesses have been granted in Bombay to Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Ltd., the Bayer Co., Ltd., and the Berlin Aniline Co., Ltd. Licences to these companies to continue their businesses have been refused.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.—Under the provisions of the Hostile Foreigners' Trading Order, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has refused a licence to trade to Mr. Theodore Franz Wilhelm Achenwall, chemist, Lucknow, who has been declared a hostile foreigner, and has directed Mr. Achenwall to deposit all his assets with Mr. W. K. Porter, barrister-at-law, Allahabad.

JAPANESE CAFFEINE.—According to the "Japan Mail," the manufacture of caffeine on a commercial scale has commenced at Shidzuoka by a chemist who has studied the German method of extraction. The value of the annual consumption of caffeine in Japan is about 10,000 yen (2,000*l.*), the bulk of the imports coming from Germany. Caffeine may possibly become an article of export, as waste tea is plentiful in Japan.

SALE OF POISONS IN INDIA.—In a letter to the Local Government, the Committee of the Bombay Trades' Association draws attention to the inadequate provision made under existing regulations with regard to the sale and dispensing and compounding of poisons which come under the Acts of 1868 and 1908 in force in the United Kingdom, and suggests the desirability of having a similar Act to operate in the Bombay Presidency. The Committee suggests that Government should appoint a Board to hold examinations of those desirous of becoming chemists and druggists, and a register should be kept of all persons who carry on business for the retailing, dispensing, and compounding of poisons in any part of British India. Government should make it unlawful for any person to deal in poisons or assume the title of chemist and druggist unless he shall be a pharmaceutical chemist within the meaning of the British Act of 1868, or is registered and conforms to the regulations. See also *C. & D.*, January 16, p. 40.

SANDALWOOD IN COORG.—In the course of the report on the Forest Administration of Coorg for the year ended June 30, 1914, it is stated that an experiment was made in sending 20 tons of sandalwood to London to be sold there, but, owing to the delay on the part of the Imperial Institute in selling it, a comparatively poor price was realised, the price having fallen after the sales in India. During the year 219 tons of roughwood was collected, and altogether 216 tons of roughwood was converted into 203 tons of cleanwood. Out of a total of 262 tons of cleanwood, 164 tons was sold for Rs. 1,61,930, or an average of Rs. 987 per ton, against Rs. 621 per ton during the previous year. The cost of collection and conversion was Rs. 5,355. The price realised at auction was again the highest on record. Unfortunately for Coorg, the sales in 1912 took place before the Mysore sales, and in 1913 after them. The market price rose after the Coorg sale in 1912, and had begun to fall by the time the Coorg sale took place in 1913.

Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

CAPITAL REDUCTION.—The Standard Chemical, Iron, and Lumber Co., of Canada, is reducing its capital from six to five million dollars.

PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS.—At the quarterly examinations held in Montreal and Quebec the following passed in order of merit: A. Gareau, J. M. Desilets, L. A. Leduc, L. Pepin, V. Nelle Hicks, A. Goyette, S. N. Tremblay, W. Singer, Jos. Courehesne, J. E. Chartier, J. P. Caron, R. Dagenais, J. C. Gagnon, J. Talliefer, L. Proulx, L. Larose.

LABORATORY REPORTS.—Recently issued reports of the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, are as follows: No. 289 deals with strained honey, for which a standard had been fixed in 1912 by Order in Council:

Honey is entirely the product of the work of bees operating upon the nectar of flowers and other saccharine exudations of plants, and contains not more than 25 per cent. of water, not more than 8 per cent. of sucrose, not more than 0.25 per cent. of ash, and not less than 60 per cent. of invert sugar.

There are also special provisions governing the sale of honey in Canada; honey-substitutes, for instance, cannot legally be sold. The Chief Analyst reports that 194 samples of honey were purchased, and of these 159 met the requirements of existing standards. Twenty-two others were legally genuine, except in one particular—excess, trifling in most cases, of mineral matter. Some of the other samples were not sold as honey. The conclusions which the analyst draws are that there is no illegal manufacture of artificial honey in Canada, and that the product offered is for the most part genuine. Bulletin 294 deals with olive oil and salad oil, of which 114 samples were collected as edible oil. Eleven of these were adulterated, and one was of doubtful authenticity.

South African News.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is supplied weekly to members of all the Chemists' Societies in South Africa.

Cape Province.

BUSINESS is still very brisk in Cape Town. A good many chemists are called upon to pack parcels for the "boys" at the Front. The goods in demand for this purpose are such items as thirst-quenchers, sponges, sponge-bags, shaving-soap, and toilet-cream, the last-named being required in most cases for cracked lips, from which trouble the soldiers suffer greatly.

SCARCITY OF WATER.—Home chemists who read that we are threatened with a water-famine will wish that the rainfall could be more evenly distributed on the surface of the globe, writes a correspondent. At the beginning of February the water-supply of Cape Town is cut off between 5 P.M. and 5 A.M., with a view to prevent waste of water. The prospects of rain before the end of April are not promising.

PETERSEN'S, LTD., STAFF PICNIC.—The annual picnic of the staff of the Cape Town branch of Petersen's, Ltd., wholesale and manufacturing chemists, was held at Hout Bay on January 2. The party, numbering about fifty, left Cape Town by motor, and on arrival at Hout Bay refreshments were dispensed at the Royal Hotel, and several photographs were taken. During the afternoon a cricket-match took place between representatives of the Union Defence Force and the picnickers, resulting in a handsome win for the latter. Various pursuits occupied the members until the bugle announced tea, after which several toasts were proposed. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. D. K. Petersen, the duties of host were efficiently carried out by Mr. J. Scott, the manager.

SHOP-HOURS.—The Chamber of Commerce has held a meeting for the purpose of considering the provisions of the draft Shop-hours Ordinance. In regard to Clause 12, which makes proposals for meeting the special demands of the business of a chemist and druggist, the Committee reports that there does not appear to be any reason why chemists should be treated differently in regard to trading hours. It is recommended that the hours of business should be fixed by the local authority, acting under the general provisions of the Ordinance. The Committee also expresses the opinion that the provisions of the Half-holiday Act No. 34 of 1905 shall not cease to apply to chemists and

druggists when the Ordinance comes into force. The exemption of certain shops from the hours of work laid down is provided for in Clause 13, viz.: A chemist's or a druggist's shop, or a shop where the only persons employed are members of the same family, dwelling in the same building, of which the shop forms part, or to which the shop is attached, or to members of the employer's family so dwelling. The Committee approves of these proposals, but recommends a proviso that such exemptions shall not apply to shop-assistants, as it is proposed to define them in Clause 1.

Transvaal.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Committee, Mr. P. A. Barker, of Tuifontein, was elected to a seat on the Committee in place of Mr. W. H. Cross, resigned.

THOMAS HANNAH was summoned to appear before the Magistrates' Court at Amersfoort on January 28, on a charge of contravention of Section 39 of Ordinance 29 of 1904 of the Transvaal, in so far as "he did between the 23rd day of October last and 15th day of January, 1915, wrongfully, unlawfully, wilfully, and falsely pretend to be or take or use the name or title of apothecary, chemist or druggist, implying or calculated to lead people to infer that he is registered under the Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy Ordinance 29 of 1904 of the Transvaal, to wit, by advertising in 'De Volkstem' on the 23rd and 30th October, 1914; by circular to Const. Williams, S.A.P., Amersfoort, on or about 15th November last; and by showcase exhibited at Welgedacht Store on the 15th January, 1915; and thus did contravene Sec. 39, Ord. 29, of 1904." Mr. Hannah sends us a copy of his reply to this indictment. It extends to twenty-three paragraphs, and in the first he states that he is registered in Natal, but not in the Transvaal, which fact is the cause of this and the previous prosecution.

Business Changes.

Authenticated notes are inserted without charge if not in the nature of advertisement, and subject to Editorial approval.

MESSRS. STIMPSON & LLOYD, chemists and druggists, have purchased the business of the Lifeguard Supply Co., Ramsgate, Stockton-on-Tees.

THE BUSINESS of Mr. E. R. Hoblyn, chemist and druggist, 97 Union Street, Plymouth, has been closed. The stock and fixtures have been sold by auction.

MR. DONALD BENNETT, chemist and druggist, formerly of Bath, has purchased the business of Gwinn & Co., Ltd., Medical Hall, Cranleigh, Surrey, and will carry it on under his own name.

MESSRS. STEPHENS & MORGAN, proprietors of the business of Spies Bros. & Co. (agents for Roure Bertrand Fils, 2 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.), have decided to trade in their own names.

MR. R. L. WHIGHAM, Ph.C., 22 Brook Street, London, W., is retiring, and his business there has been taken over by Mr. A. R. Melhuish, Ph.C. (Burden & Co.), 78 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W., to which address it will be removed, as the lease of 22 Brook Street is shortly falling in.

Deed of Arrangement.

Lisgo, Albert Edward, 8 Albert Hill, Bishop Auckland and **Charles Edward Thompson** (by attorney), late of 8 Albert Hill, Bishop Auckland, trading at Dobinson's Yard, Newgate Street, Bishop Auckland, as Lisgo & Thompson, Wholesale Druggists and Sundriesmen.—Trustee, C. Turner, 155 Norfolk Street, Sheffield, C.A. Dated, February 11; filed, February 16. Liabilities unsecured, 619/; estimated net assets, 500/. The trade creditors include: Fassett & Johnson (6/); D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd. (7/); Shirley Brothers, Ltd. (21/); Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd. (13/); Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd. (337/); Hargraves Brothers & Co., Ltd. (8/); Whittaker & Co. (5/); Kaputine Syndicate, Ltd. (5/); and Raines & Co. Ltd. (14/).

TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.—The "Proceedings" of the Third International Congress of Tropical Agriculture has been published by John Bale, Sons & Danielsson at 10s. net, and gives in full a report of the meeting held at the Imperial Institute last June, reference to which was made in the *C. & D.* at the time.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Cashing Cheques for Customers.—At the Birmingham County Court on Tuesday, February 23, Judge Amphlett delivered his reserved judgment in this case, reported in the *C. & D.*, February 13, p. 40. An action had been brought against Mr. Cyril T. Thonger, High Street, Bournbrook, to recover 19*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, money paid by him to a customer in exchange for cheques, afterwards discovered to have forged endorsements. His Honour stated that the facts were admitted, and it was merely a question of law which he had to decide. In his view the plaintiff was entitled to recover the amount, and he therefore gave judgment for him. On the application of Mr. Thonger's counsel, his Honour gave leave to appeal.

Sandow's Cocoa.—In the Chancery Division on February 19, Mr. Justice Sargant heard a motion by Sandow's Cocoa and Chocolate Co., Ltd., to restrain F. Moseley, grocer, 65 West Street, Brighton, from stating that the plaintiffs' goods are manufactured in Germany. (See *C. & D.*, February 20, p. 38.) Mr. Romer, K.C. (for plaintiffs), declared that it was a very gross and cruel case. Since the outbreak of the war plaintiffs' trade rivals had been going all over the country announcing that the plaintiff company's cocoas and chocolates were made in Germany. It was very difficult to bring these lies home to their authors. The defendant had informed plaintiffs' travellers not to call again, as he would no longer stock their goods because they were made in Germany. The plaintiffs wrote telling defendant this was wholly untrue, as their cocoas and chocolates were manufactured at their factory at Hayes, and solely by British labour. Notwithstanding this the defendant had since refused to supply a customer with plaintiffs' goods, stating as his reason that they were made in Germany. Mr. Chubb stated that defendant had made a mistake, that he apologised and expressed his regret, and offered to submit to a perpetual injunction and pay the costs. This was accepted by the company, in the hope that it would act as a warning to others. Mr. Justice Sargant: I should like to say that in the present state of public feeling a statement of this kind is a very serious trade libel indeed, and calculated to inflict the greatest hardship on anyone with regard to whose business that statement is falsely made.

Buying Stock and Fixtures.—In the City of London Court, before Judge Atherley-Jones, K.C., and a jury, on February 23, an action was brought by Mr. James H. Hemmings, 2 Seylla Road, Peckham Rye, against Mr. Parkin S. Booth, 32 Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, and 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool, to recover 40*l.* damages for breach of contract dated December 10 for the sale and delivery by the defendant to the plaintiff of the whole of the stock, fixtures, and fittings on the premises 195 Northdown Road, Cliftonville, Margate. Mr. Turner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hildesheimer for the defendant. Mr. Turner said that the defendant was the liquidator in the winding-up of Lloyd's Drug-stores, Ltd., Margate. Part of the plaintiff's business was buying up chemists' shop-fittings and stock and reselling them. He entered into negotiations with the defendant for the purchase of the goods. He asked the liquidator whether or not the landlords had been satisfied, and defendant verbally assured the plaintiff that the landlords had been arranged with, and that they were coming in as ordinary creditors. That was right as regards the shop at 46 Northdown Road, but as to 195 it was not so. Defendant ought to have known that. Plaintiff inspected the goods at both shops, and made an offer of 36*l.* for the lot, and he paid the defendant the cash for them. Then came the question of obtaining delivery. Plaintiff got the goods out of 46 Northdown Road, but when some of the fixtures had been removed from 195 Northdown Road the landlord came in under a distress for rent, there being 3*l.* 15*s.* and charges due. Defendant declined to pay out the landlord, and plaintiff was unable to get the goods he had bought and paid defendant for. He therefore brought the present claim for damages for breach of contract and for loss of profit, as the loss was serious to him. Plaintiff supported this statement in the witness-box, and his assistant confirmed his evidence. Mr. Hildesheimer submitted that there was no case to answer. There was no warranty on the defendant's part on which there could be any breach. He dealt with the plaintiff as the liquidator of the company, and not in his personal capacity. Judge Atherley-Jones agreed that the defendant was protected by the statute *quo usque*, but he might be personally liable. He would hear the evidence. Mr. Booth, the defendant, was called, and he said that the landlord of one of the

shops, Alderman Hermitage, had decided to rank *pari passu* with the creditors, and he told the plaintiff so. The tenant of 195 Northdown Road was Mr. Picton, who was the managing director of the drug company, but the name of Lloyd's Drug-stores, Ltd., was over the shop door. There was no agreement between the company and Picton. Rent was not a preferential claim in a voluntary liquidation. He was in a dilemma to know what to do, as the position was very complicated. During cross-examination Mr. Turner asked witness, if the company were not the tenants, what liability was there on the company's assets? Defendant replied: There was a claim. It is a question of legal argument. I have not admitted the claim of Alderman Hermitage to a dividend, because there cannot be any dividend. The assets are only 24*l.*, and I am being sued personally. I want to be protected. The company had no books, and I did not know who was the tenant or the landlord, or anything about it until I was appointed liquidator, and all these things came along. There is a question of a claim against Mr. Picton in regard to the removal of goods which I require the opinion of counsel upon. I had 24*l.* sent up by my agent as the result of this sale. Mr. Turner said that the defendant had been manoeuvring matters, and he now wished to charge him with fraud and false representation. Defendant indignantly denied that there had been any manoeuvring on his part. It was a *bona-fide* sale. He was dubious about taking on the business, and it was only because he acted for chemists' associations that he did so. Mr. Hildesheimer said he must have the charge of fraud formally set out and particulars given. For that purpose it would be necessary to adjourn the further hearing. Mr. Turner said it was either fraud or a reckless disregard of the truth. The further hearing was adjourned until March 24, at eleven o'clock. A juror asked why an agreement was not prepared between the plaintiff and defendant? Judge Atherley-Jones agreed it was an important question, but thought it had better be deferred.

Poison Offences in Dublin.—Mr. Wm. Campbell Meeke, solicitor, who appeared at the Northern Police Court, Dublin, on Friday, February 19, to conduct a prosecution on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, referred to the prevalence among certain traders of the erroneous idea that, as regards the sale of sheep-dips and similar substances, it is not necessary to comply with the requirements of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870. The defendant was Thomas Coulter, registered druggist, 84 Queen Street, Dublin. Six summonses were issued against him, and were entered for hearing before Mr. Mahony, Metropolitan Police Magistrate. One charged him with having, on December 9, at 84 Queen Street, kept open shop for dispensing or compounding medical prescriptions in violation of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, he not being duly qualified to do so. Another summons referred to the commission of a similar offence on December 15. Two other summonses charged the defendant that while lawfully keeping open shop for selling, retailing, or mixing poisons, he did not personally manage or conduct it and the retailing and mixing of poisons therein, and did not employ for these purposes, as assistant or manager, a duly registered chemist and druggist, or registered druggist, or pharmaceutical chemist, or licentiate apothecary, in breach of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, and the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890. One of these summonses charged the commission of the offence on December 15, and the second on December 16. In the two remaining summonses the defendant was charged with two breaches of Section 2 of the 1870 Act, one on December 15 and the second on December 16, by having sold poison within the meaning of the Act—namely, arsenic, contained in Cooper's sheep-dip—to Patrick Butler, who was unknown to him and who was not introduced to him, the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which it was contained not being labelled with defendant's name and address as the seller, and by having failed to make an entry in the prescribed book of the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it was stated by the purchaser to be required, and by having failed to have such an entry signed by the purchaser. Mr. Coulter, the defendant, attended personally in court, and was not represented by solicitor or counsel. "I am glad to tell your Worship," said Mr. Meeke, addressing the Magistrate, "that a very few moments will dispose of this case. Mr. Coulter stated to me his intention of pleading guilty; and, having regard to what he said, we agreed on the penalties which I, on behalf of the Society, would accept, and to which he would submit, subject, of course, to your Worship's approval." The defendant, Mr. Meeke, proceeded to say, is the holder of a qualification which, under the Pharmacy Acts, entitles him to mix and sell poisons, but does not entitle him to compound or keep open shop

for compounding medicines. Mr. Meeke explained the offences covered by the summonses as above detailed, and, continuing, said: "I gather from the conversation I had with him (the defendant) that an idea has gone abroad that, as regards the sale of sheep-dips and similar substances, it is not necessary to comply with the requirements of the Poisons Act. It is not necessary to say to you that that is wholly unfounded. And the sooner traders get rid of that idea the better for themselves and for the public also. When Mr. Coulter informed me that he was about to plead guilty, I said he had better put it in writing, and that he should undertake not to compound medicines in future, and to comply with the law in selling poisons. He has written to me such a letter, and, having received it, I said I would withdraw three of the summonses, and accept on one summons a penalty of 5*l.*, the amount fixed by the Statute, and on two others 5*s.* each, Mr. Coulter contributing 2*l.* 2*s.* towards the cost of the prosecution. He sent me a cheque by return of post. I therefore submit that it only remains for your Worship to carry out this arrangement. I will take 5*l.* on the summons for keeping open shop on December 9. And then, of course, it is a matter of indifference how the order for costs is made up. Put the 2*l.* 2*s.* on that if you don't mind." The Clerk of the Court (to Mr. Coulter): You admit these offences?—Mr. Coulter: Oh, yes. The Magistrate imposed a fine of 5*l.*, with 2*l.* 2*s.* costs, on the summons charging the keeping of open shop on December 9, and fines of 5*s.* each on two of the summonses charging the other two classes of offences; and he allowed the remaining three summonses to be withdrawn. Mr. Arthur T. Ferrall, Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, was present in court.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

SCOTTISH DRUG-ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

Judgment was given by the First Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on February 24 in the appeal for the Scottish Insurance Commissioners in the note of suspension and interdict against them at the instance of the Insurance Committee for the Burgh of Glasgow. The effect of the interdict which was granted by Lord Anderson (*C. & D.*, February 6, p. 29) was to stop the Commissioners going on with the appointment of the Drug-accounts Committee and the central prescription-checking bureau.

The Division, by two to one, reversed that judgment, and dismissed the action with expenses. The principal judgment was given by the Lord President, who said:

The judgment of the Lord Ordinary rested on a misconception of the true meaning of the 56th Section of the National Insurance Act, and the effect of the judgment of the House of Lords in the case of Lockwood. What was complained of was regulations designed to carry into effect the first part of the National Insurance Act. The Statute (contrary to the Glasgow Committee's contention) empowers the Insurance Commissioners to issue regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the Health Benefit part of the Act, and distinctly provides that these regulations when made and issued are to have effect as if they were enacted in the National Insurance Act. The regulations, in short, when issued become additional clauses in the Act. In other words, the regulations, taken as a whole, constitute in effect an amending Act of Parliament. They have exactly the same effect as if they had been passed by Parliament. Obviously, that would not be so if the regulations related to any other part, save the Health Benefit, under the first part of the National Insurance Act—*e.g.*, the unemployment part cannot be so amended. The regulations complained of were, said the complainers, issued for the purpose of carrying into effect the first part of the National Insurance Act, and they were only challenged on the ground that, as the complainers said, they invaded their powers as conferred by the National Insurance Act. But the Statute says that they are to have exactly the same force as if they were enacted by Parliament itself if they relate to that part of the Act. That was the express provision of the Act of Parliament. Now, although it confines and limits the legislative powers of the National Insurance Commission, Parliament had not parted with all control over their actions. On the contrary, the National Insurance Commissioners are enjoined, the instant they have made their regulations, to lay them before both Houses of Parliament; that they are to do as soon as may be after they are made, and then it is provided that his Majesty in Council may annul these regulations if an address is

presented to his Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next subsequent twenty-one days. But unless and until either House of Parliament passes a resolution annulling the regulations they are to have statutory effect.

His Lordship proceeded to quote and adopt the opinions of the Judges in the House of Lords case of Lockwood, and concluded by saying that that Court had no jurisdiction to consider the validity of the regulations, and that Parliament, and Parliament alone, could intervene.

Lord Johnston, who dissented, also gave a lengthy judgment. He was of opinion that the creation of a further Committee of the character proposed does not come under the special powers conferred by Section 65. He also held that Section 59 does not give the requisite authority, and did not think that the Court was precluded from entertaining the question of the power of the authority making such orders or regulations if such power is challenged before they have been submitted to Parliament.

Lord Salvesen, concurring in the opinion of the Lord President, said that the proper remedy was by Act of Parliament, and not by a Court of Law.

THE "GRYPE-WATER" ACTION.

The hearing was resumed, before Mr. Justice Eve, in the Chancery Division, on February 19, of the action by W. Woodward, Ltd., Nottingham, against Boulton Macro, Ltd., Stratford, E., in which the plaintiffs asked for an injunction restraining the defendants from infringing the trade-mark "Gripe-water." Mr. Walter, K.C., Mr. Maugham, K.C., and Mr. Sebastian were for the plaintiffs; Mr. D. M. Kerly, K.C., and Mr. Ricardo for the defendants. Previous hearings were reported in the *C. & D.*, February 13, pp. 40-43, and February 29, pp. 39-43.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Kerly, now addressing the court, said one advantage of publicity was that he had had handed to him as he entered the court a book, sent by some unknown correspondent, entitled "The Complete Housewife; or, The Accomplished Gentlewoman's Companion," and dated 1729. In it he found, among a number of domestic recipes, one for making gripe-water. On the same page were recipes for dropsy-water, black-cherry water, and vertigo-water. The recipe for gripe-water contained a number of herbs, and it directed that the mixture that was made was to be sprinkled with a quart of brandy.

His Lordship: That seems to be the most effective gripe-water I have heard of. (Laughter.)

Mr. Walter: I am told that it is very much the same as that for Chartreuse.

Mr. Kerly went on to say that another correspondent had sent a book, dated 1664, containing an alphabetical table of various liquids treated on in the "London Distiller," among them being plague-water, water for the marks of smallpox, and wind-water. The book was from the library of the Chemical Society.

Counsel asked for copies of the letter signed "Perplexed" that appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on September 7, 1912, and the letter of Mr. Salamon. The volume containing them was handed to counsel, who read the letter and editorial footnote, as follows:

Children's Carminative Waters.

SIR.—Your article on "Gripe Water" in the August 31 issue of the *C. & D.* is a great surprise, as the protecting of simple English words was understood to be refused. In my innocence I have used a preparation called "Gripe Mixture," and should like to know if I am debarred even from that; also "Infants' Preservative," which is named in connection with Messrs. Woodward's "trade-mark," and is also used by another firm. Is there any likelihood of all the words in the English dictionary being eventually protected by combinations of individuals, firms, companies, and syndicates? I have tried to register coined words for different preparations and have been refused. Why all this preference to wealthy firms, as it seems to me one needs to qualify as a barrister as well as a chemist to comprehend the trickery of protection and all the other worries of a chemist's life?

Yours truly,

PERPLEXED. (33/12.)

[Messrs. Woodward's trade-marked title "Gripe Water" does not prevent our correspondent using the title "Gripe Mixture" for his own preparation. Messrs. Woodward have no claim, and make none, to the title "Infants' Preservative."—EDITOR *C. & D.*]

Mr. Kerly said he wondered if the editor was correct? Mr. Salamon again entered the witness-box, and was questioned by Mr. Walter with reference to the stock taken over when the defendant company was formed. He said that he paid 400*l.* for the stock on the valuation of 2

erend well known to the trade and himself. He produced several books, and expressed his willingness to produce others if they were required.

Mr. John Henry Wale, Merton Road, Southfields, proprietor of Wale's Drug-stores, said his neighbourhood was a very poor one. People often asked him for gripe-water, and he understood them to want a mixture to alleviate the pain. He did not associate any particular maker with the words, and a customer at his shop would get a bottle of his own preparation (produced), or a mixture made up at the moment. He did not now use the words "gripe-water," because he was told that they were the plaintiffs' trade-mark. Cross-examined: He had known Woodward's remedy all his life. He was told that he was infringing the plaintiffs' trade-mark by the printers of his labels, and when he was now asked for gripe-water he supplied Woodward's.

Mr. A. J. Hunt, chemist, Woolwich Road, Greenwich, said he had never associated the words "gripe-water" with any special maker until he saw the notice in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in August 1912. His experience had always been that gripe-mixture and gripe-water meant the same thing, and were asked for alternatively. For some years he had put up a gripe-water of his own. As far as his experience was concerned he thought people had more faith in what he gave them, after he had explained, than any other remedy, unless they knew it specifically. He did not distinguish between a gripe cordial, mixture, or water. In cross-examination, he said he chose the description "gripe-water" for his preparation because it was the most popular phrase.

Mr. Joseph Wilson, Ph.C., Bedford Park, Chiswick, gave similar evidence.

Mr. Algernon Joseph Boulton, of Ilford, a traveller for the defendant company, said he was formerly in the employ of Lorimer & Co., who introduced medicines ready packed, with labels bearing the name of the chemists who were their customers. Among these packed goods was gripe-water, for which Lorimer's had a good sale. They used to supply Parke's Drug-stores with gripe-water.

Mr. Walter (cross-examining): Was the speciality of our firm the packing of articles to be sold by the chemists under their own name in lieu of others which had acquired popularity?—Witness: We simply met the chemist's requirements. If he had a demand for a certain article we packed it for him.

This closed the evidence for the defence.

SUMMING UP.

Mr. Kerly asked to be allowed to refer to the letter written by Mr. Salamon to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The letter, published in our issue of September 14, 1912, was as follows:

Validity of Registered Trade-marks.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Perplexed" is perhaps not familiar with Section 41 of the Trade-marks Act, 1905, which is as follows: "In all legal proceedings relating to a registered trade-mark including applications under section thirty-five of this Act) the original registration of such trade-mark shall after the expiration of seven years from the date of such original registration (or seven years from the passing of this Act, whichever shall happen first) be taken to be valid in all respects, unless such original registration was obtained by fraud or unless the trade-mark offends against the provisions of section eleven of this Act."

Section 11 of the Act states that no trade-mark may be registered that offends against law or morality or is scandalous in design. The importance of Section 41 will be seen by the following comments of Sebastian in his standard work on the Law of Trade-marks:

"It is a very important alteration of the law. It has hitherto been considered that if a trade-mark was registered, which was not entitled to registration, such registration was wrongful as against any person who might be affected by it, and the wrong so inflicted was open to correction at any time at the instance of the person improperly interfered with. In future, if a person has had for seven years a registration which never ought to have been effected at all, he will be entitled to retain it for all time subject to the usual periodical renewals."

Hence whether the words "Gripe Water" were or were not entitled to registration is of no moment. The fact that they have been registered for more than seven years renders them a perfect valid trade-mark and entitles them to the usual legal protection against infringement. The only remedy that traders may have is to satisfy the Court that the owners by their own laches (delay) have lost their right to that protection, and that the words have in fact become *publici juris*—that is, the use of them may be shown open to the public—by the proprietors allowing their right to be so habitually infringed that the trade-mark no longer conveys to those who see it the impression that the goods to which they are attached are of their manufacture. In order to do this it would be necessary to prove that a number of traders have used the words "Gripe Water" for a considerable number of years for their preparations without having been interfered with by the owners of the trade-mark.—Yours faithfully,

79 Mark Lane, E.C.

M. S. SALAMON.]

His Lordship said, supposing Section 44 of the Act was the defendants' sheet-anchor, then what was the *bona fides* there spoken of? It might be that if a thing had only one name the selling of the material unbeknown must be *bona fide*. But if it had got half-a-dozen names equally descriptive and good, would not the Court, in construing Section 44,* have regard to the particular trade? Here, he said, appeared to be an instance showing that, while in one breath the writer recognised the trade-mark, subject to certain limitations, at the same time he had made up his mind to take an attitude of a contrary character.

Mr. Kerly said on the construction of Section 44 a *bona fide* description meant that it was merely a description of the goods, not something that had been forced into an unnatural and uncommon use. He was anxious to dispose of any suggestion that Mr. Salamon had not acted *bona fide*. The defendant company's business was of relatively small importance to him, as he was a well-known consulting and analytical chemist, with a reputation to maintain, and he respectfully submitted that there ought to be no ground for finding him lacking in *bona fides*. He pointed out that the letter could have no bearing on the writer's user of the thing, as a description of the goods, because that was the practice of his predecessors, and was continued by him eighteen months before this question arose. He could not understand what was the suggestion of lack of *bona fides*. He understood the letter to mean this: that somebody had made a claim that was unexpected by the trade at large: that a person signing himself "Perplexed" wrote to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST protesting against the registration of common words as a trade-mark; and that thereupon Mr. Salamon, perhaps unwisely, thought he would put everybody right about their law. With the assistance of Mr. Sebastian's book he picked out some bits which he partly transposed and partly paraphrased and put them into his letter. Having shown what the law was, he went on to point out that there was an antidote. Counsel pointed out that Mr. Salamon was not attacked until eighteen months afterwards. Although he told his Lordship what he did tell him, the question whether he should do so had not been brought before his notice.

Replying to his Lordship, Mr. Kerly submitted that, even if the letter had been written to Messrs. Woodward, it was quite colourless.

Mr. Ricardo then summed up the evidence. He contended that there had been no infringement, because, in effect, common words could not be appropriated as a trade mark, and the words "gripe-water" came within the description "common." The words referred to were not in themselves the mark, and if they were they were a *bona fide* description of the defendants' goods.

The hearing was adjourned until

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Continuing his speech on that day, Mr. Ricardo dealt with the defendants' motion to rectify the Register with regard to the plaintiffs' trade-mark. He said that if he could establish that the words "gripe-water" were ordinary words in common use, then the onus would be on the plaintiffs to satisfy his Lordship that the words had either lost their original meaning or that they had assumed another meaning. He proceeded with the object of showing that the words formed part of the English language, and that they meant at the time of registration what they mean now—viz., a remedy for gripes. Mr. Walter had said that one recipe read on Friday was not for a gripe-water for children. That, counsel said, did not matter, because the plaintiffs distinguished on their bottle between gripe-water and gripe-water for children, and it was their own special gripe-water. He referred to the instances already mentioned of the use of the words "gripe-water" years before the manufacture of the plaintiffs' remedy was begun.

His Lordship asked if there was a noun "gripe"?

Mr. Ricardo referred his Lordship to Roget's "Thesaurus of English Words," where the noun occurs.

On the question of publicity, his Lordship said: "Until this case came on I am ashamed to say that I have never heard of Woodward's Gripe-water. But as soon as I heard the word I concluded that it was something to relieve pain."

Mr. Ricardo, with regard to the onus of proof, said the Courts did not lightly grant the use of common English words as a trade-mark, and added that the plaintiffs must satisfy the public, and not only the trade, that the words "gripe-water" meant their goods.

* Section 44 (Trade Marks Act, 1905). *User of Name, Address, or Description of Goods.*—No registration under this Act shall interfere with any *bona-fide* use by a person of his own name or place of business or that of any of his predecessors in business, or the use by any person of any *bona-fide* description of the character or quality of his goods.

His Lordship: I am quite satisfied that an enormous number of people know of this remedy years and years ago. That is what makes me so ashamed of my ignorance—(laughter) and it shows how one could go through the world with one's eyes shut.

Mr. Ricardo said the plaintiffs' argument seemed to amount to this: That because they were the first people to bottle gripe-water, they were entitled to use the words as their trade-mark. He referred to Mr. Walter's questions to the witnesses for the defence—viz., what remedy they now supplied when asked for gripe-water? In most cases the reply was that they supplied Woodward's. He characterised that fact as an example of successful frightfulness. The whole trade had been frightened into that attitude of selling nothing but Woodward's remedy in response to a demand for gripe-water.

Mr. A. Cartmell (who appeared on behalf of the Board of Trade) addressed his Lordship on the registration of the plaintiffs' trade-mark. He said the position of the Registrar was that, in view of the fact that the mark was accepted and put on the Register by one of his predecessors, it was not open to him to object to it on its merits, unless the case came within the prohibitions contained in the Trade-marks Act. If the mark had been pirated to such an extent that the continued use of it was calculated to deceive the public, then it ought to be taken off the Register. It was for his Lordship to say upon the evidence whether, since the registration, such a state of circumstances had arisen that the mark had ceased to indicate the goods of the proprietors of the mark, and had become indicative merely of a particular class of commodity.

His Lordship: If I accept the defendants' evidence, I don't see any reason to assume that the practice of mothers asking for gripe-water sprang up merely within the memory of the numerous witnesses I have seen. I think it is very much like a practice which may have been existing as long as babies have been. (Laughter.)

Asked what, in his opinion, was the trade-mark in this case, Mr. Cartmell said the actually registered trade-mark was what appeared on the Register. He intimated that whatever rights the plaintiffs had acquired he did not want to interfere with or prejudice.

Mr. Walter replied on the action and on the motion, and first said it was agreed that it was not suggested that descriptive words might not acquire a secondary meaning, that a word was not the less distinctive and did not lose its distinctive character by the addition of the maker's name, that the registration was not obtained by fraud, and that it could not be contested that the mark was used as a trade-mark before 1875. He then proceeded to deal with the case under different heads, and first submitted that the trade-mark was the words "Gripe-water." The claim made was for the words "gripe-water" only, and not for the ornamentation or any other addition, which was not part of the mark, and that mark had been consistently used ever since. He pointed out that the Act of 1905 provided that any special or distinctive word used before the year 1875, which had continued to be used either in its original form or with additions or alterations not substantially affecting the identity of it, should be protected. Next, on the question of the alleged infringement, he used Mr. Kerly's book on trade-marks to support his contention that there had been infringement. A person could not, under the defence of *bona fide* description, use the title by which another person's goods were known. It was not *bona fide* use if, to one's knowledge, that was a description that was applied to the goods of a particular maker. The defendants' goods could be rightly described as "Gripe-mixture," "Gripe-cordial," "Remedy for gripes," and in dozens of other ways, all of which, particularly "Gripe-mixture," were just as good for the purpose of their trade; and there could not be *bona fides* by a person in the position of the defendants, who, knowing that those words were the registered trade-mark of another firm, and knowing also that "Gripe-mixture," according to their witnesses, suited their purpose exactly the same and had the same meaning to the public, chose the words which were the registered trade-mark of another. The issues in this case, he said, were whether the words "gripe-water" meant to a large section of the trade and public the goods of a particular maker, and whether it was a *bona fide* description of the goods to adopt those words when others equally apt could be selected. Was a person, he asked, claiming the right to use a *bona fide* description of his goods when he agreed that the words "gripe-mixture" were equally valuable to him? Was he seeking only to describe the character of his goods, or was he seeking to shelter under somebody else's umbrella, to benefit by the thousands of pounds which had been spent in advertising, or merely honestly to describe his goods? He ventured to

think that there was only one answer, and that was that there was no evidence whatever to in any way destroy the evidence given by the witnesses for the plaintiffs that the description "Gripe-water," applied as a mark to the goods, meant the goods of the plaintiffs and no other. There was no earthly necessity, he continued, why the defendants should describe their remedy as "water," when they had a number of other terms open to them. Yet they selected the words "gripe-water," which had for over fifty years been the title under which one firm had sold their goods. If one found somebody spending 100,000, in advertising "Gripe-water," what was the deduction which one reasonably drew when a person who, having the choice of several terms, proceeded to put upon the market an article put up in bottles labelled "Gripe-water"? He asked his Lordship to draw what he said was the only possible inference, and that was that it was dishonest, and was done for the purpose of trying to trade on another man's reputation. Trade-marks consisting of names were of the most extreme value. What happened when such marks were registered was that they became descriptive. They were the most valuable marks, because in the process of time they lost their original designation and became actual descriptive marks. A person who had such a trade-mark acquired a monopoly of an article. Taking the case of "tabloids," he said that one could not persuade the public not to ask for "tabloids," but "tabloid" had been held to be the goods of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. only. The public would insist on using the word, though it was a registered trade-mark. The defence said that Section 44 of the new Act deprived the owners of old trade-marks of their rights. That was an entire reversal of the ordinary ideas of legislation, and he submitted that the section had no such intention.

Counsel had not concluded his address when the Court adjourned.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Walter continued his argument on Wednesday morning. Concluding his submissions on the question of infringement, he said the real question which the Court had to consider was whether or not the user in the present case was *bona fide* user of the character or description of the goods. He next addressed himself to the question whether the plaintiffs' trade-mark could be attacked. He said it could, but only under certain provisions, one of which was that the time for attack was at the date when the trade-mark was registered, and at no other. There was no evidence at that date that the words did not indicate the goods of Mr. Woodward, nor was there any evidence that there was a solitary gripe-water on the market other than the goods of the plaintiffs. The defence put forward a recipe contained in a book dated 1737, which was clearly not a remedy for infants.

His Lordship: Except of an advanced age. (Laughter.)

Mr. Walter said that book might have been buried in some library for years, and there was no evidence that a solitary person ever made up a prescription from the recipe, or that it was generally known to the public. That was exactly the type of material that was raked up from the dust-heaps of the past for the purpose of destroying valuable trade-marks. He reiterated that there was no evidence to show that either in 1850, when the late Mr. Woodward began to trade, or in 1876, when he registered his trade-mark, there was any other remedy on the market. Counsel proceeded to refer to the terms of the defendants' motion to remove the plaintiffs' trade-mark from the register. The defendants supported it on the grounds that the words "gripe-water" were common descriptive words; that they were registered as a trade-mark without sufficient cause; that there had been no *bona fide* user during the last five years, and the plaintiffs had only used the words prefixed by the word "Woodward"; that the words "gripe-water" had ceased to be distinctive; that as a trade-mark they had been abandoned; that the plaintiffs had allowed them to be used by the defendants and others, and that the words had become public property. He proceeded to argue that these grounds, especially that of abandonment, were bad. Dealing with the fact that customers were supplied by chemists with small quantities of gripe-water, he said there was nothing wrong in breaking bulk and supplying Woodward's remedy. Supposing he (counsel) were to ask, at the proper place, for a small "Johnny Walker," he should expect to have a bottle of "Johnny Walker" broken and the amount he asked for supplied to him. In the same way people asked chemists for two-pennyworth of Beecham's pills, and these would be supplied from the boxes, but very often what was supplied was something else. It was chiefly the poorer classes of the community who suffered from substitution. It constantly went on, and there was a persistent effort on the part of those who owned rights to stop fraudulent prac-

ces. Counsel went on to deal with the evidence in detail, and prefaced his remarks by suggesting that the case put forward by the defence as to user was rubbishy, and had ignominiously failed, because no evidence had been produced of user of "gripe-water" in bottles other than Woodward's, except within the last few years. After further argument as to the validity of the plaintiffs' trade-mark, the hearing was adjourned.

THURSDAY'S ARGUMENTS AND JUDGMENT.

On Thursday Mr. Kerly, K.C., replying on behalf of the defendants, submitted that the real trade-mark in this case was the words "Gripe-water" and the scroll round them, and he remarked that there had only been one such trade-mark as this offered to the Court as a trade-mark. That was in the Rugby Portland Cement case, and that hopelessly failed. This was not a case where fancy words were registered, because it would have been more easy to protect them; but "gripe-water" were common descriptive words, and therefore open to *bona-fide* user, such as, he declared, the defendants had applied.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, first dealt with the aim for an injunction to stop alleged passing-off by the defendants, and held that the plaintiffs had failed to establish their plea that the expression "gripe-water" meant, or had at any time for many years past meant, their remedy and their remedy only. He did not wish to cast any reflection on Mr. Harrison Woodward or Dr. Saunt, but he said he had never remembered a passing-off action in which the witnesses put forward as representing the plaintiffs' business had been more economical of the information afforded to the Court in relation thereto, or less well-informed of what was going on outside their own factory than were these two gentlemen. In his opinion, the claim in the passing-off part of the action wholly failed. On that part relating to the alleged infringement, he said that on the facts so far as he had dealt with them, and on his view as to what was the trade-mark and the effect of Section 44 of the Act, unless the defendants could succeed on the motion to rectify the register, it appeared to him that he must hold that there had been infringement. As to the defendants' motion, he held that, notwithstanding all he heard, that it failed. His Lordship referred to the letter Mr. Salamon wrote to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, saying that after what he had heard from Mr. Kerly he did not think there was any evidence of *mala fides* against the writer. With regard to the action, the plaintiffs were entitled to the injunction claimed with regard to the trade-mark, and a certificate of the validity of the trade-mark in question. The plaintiffs would have the costs of the action, except in so far as they had been increased by the claim for the second injunction for passing-off. Those increased costs must be paid by the plaintiffs, and there would be the usual set-off on taxation. The plaintiffs could also, if desired, have an order for the delivery up of the labels, etc., for which they asked.

Mr. Walter said there would be formal 40s. damages for infringement, and he did not ask for an inquiry.

The delivery up of the labels was stayed pending an appeal being set down within fourteen days.

QUACK DOCTOR'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

The Court of Criminal Appeal on February 22 dismissed the appeal of Arthur Dennison Light, a "quack" doctor, who was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to three months' imprisonment for obtaining money by false pretences. The appellant, representing himself to be the principal of the "British Health Institute," of Budge Row, London, E.C., held himself out as competent to analyse urine and advise persons on their health from his analysis. Two gentlemen, suspecting the genuineness of the business, sent him a solution of water coloured with potassium bichromate and Bismarck brown, with a little sap. They received in reply letters advising them to undergo courses of treatment, for which a fee was demanded. Mr. Charles Doughty contended that no offence in law had been proved against the appellant, and that his defence was not fully put before the jury by the Recorder in his summing-up. Mr. Justice Rowlatt, on behalf of a court of three Judges, said that it was clear that a man could not be convicted for obtaining goods by false pretences unless the mind of the prosecutor had been misled thereby. In the opinion of the Court, however, it was a complete fallacy to suppose that the same principle applied in cases of attempt only. The Court ordered that the sentence should run from the date of conviction.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

DRURY, W. H., and SHAW, J. T., 5 Palmerston Road, "Dancsbury House," and 21 Hoe Street, Walthamstow, medical practitioners, under the style of Drs. Drury & Shaw.

PEAT, A. R., PEAT, J. E., PEAT, A. E., DEVITT, A., DEVITT, A. O., MOORE, J. A., TENNENT, C. S., and GRANT, A. A., 6 Mincing Lane, London, produce-brokers, under the style of Lewis & Peat; so far as regards Arthur Alston Grant.

SHARP, A., SHARP, A. E., and MALLETT, G. E., Copley, Halifax, Yorks, chemical-manufacturers, under the style of Sharp & Mallett.

Bankruptcy Acts.

RECEIVING ORDER.

PEART, J. F., 131 Biddulph Mansions, Elgin Avenue, Maida Vale, London, medical practitioner.

Joint Stock Companies.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 242 (5) of 8 Edw. VII., ch. 69 [Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908], that the names of the undermentioned companies have been struck off the Register, and such companies are hereby dissolved:

Dr. Etts' Drug Co., Ltd.	Ozo Medicated Air Co., Ltd.
Dr. Johnson Medicine Co., Ltd.	"Rumazone" Co., Ltd.
"Human Flypaper" Co., Ltd.	Swindon Aërated Water Supply Co., Ltd.
Ideal Food, Ltd.	Table Waters, Ltd.
National Egg Lecithin Co., Ltd.	Tresso, Ltd.
Owles Cash Chemists, Ltd.	Wright's Polishes, Ltd.
Owl Polish Co., Ltd.	

Limited Companies.

New Companies Registered.

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

E. GOULD & SON, LTD.—Mr. W. D. Burlinson, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, was appointed receiver on February 5.

BISMAG, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, exporters, etc., in any part of the world. The subscribers are H. K. Mackenzie and J. L. Windle, 10 Basinghall Street, E.C., solicitor.

VANCU SYNDICATE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemical-manufacturers, chemists, druggists, merchants, etc. The subscribers and provisional directors are W. A. Wilson and Edith M. Chittenden. R.O., 5 Bevis Marks, E.C.

ROBERT DRANE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a chemist, druggist, patent-medicine manufacturer and vendor, etc., lately carried on by R. Drane at Cardiff, and to adopt an agreement with A. S. W. Johnson, A. J. Harris, and E. Jones, who are the subscribers and first directors.

Company News.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE CO., LTD.—The directors recommend a dividend of 1*l.* 5*s.* per share, less income-tax.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LTD.—The report for 1914 states that the net profits, including 3,521*l.* brought forward, amount to 30,590*l.* A final dividend of 5 per cent. to the ordinary shareholders is recommended, making 10 per cent. for the year, and in addition a bonus of 5 per cent., free of income-tax, leaving 5,840*l.* to be carried forward.

INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LTD.—The annual report for the year ended December 31, 1914, states that a dividend of 4*l.* per cent. is recommended on the ordinary shares. The net profit, after providing for all outgoing and depreciations, amounts to 13,391*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, to which is added balance from last account, 1,240*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, making a total of 14,631*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* This is to be appropriated as follows: Amount of preference-share dividend for the year, 7,500*l.*; to general reserve, 589*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; proposed dividend of 4*l.* per cent. upon 156,438 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each, 6,257*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; leaving 285*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* to be carried forward.

A. MILLAR & Co., LTD.—The twentieth annual general meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 10-13 Thomas Street, Dublin, on February 18. Mr. Fitzadam Millar, managing director, presiding. Other directors present were Mr. W. de C. Millar, Mr. H. J. Millar, and Mr. R. G. Tomlinson. The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts for the year ended November 30, 1914. This was seconded by Mr. T. T. L. Overend, and passed. The report stated that, after making due provision for bad debts, depreciation of machinery, etc., the net profit, including the balance brought forward from last year (2,274*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*), amounted to 10,568*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* An interim dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, on the preference and ordinary shares was paid in July 1914, absorbing 3,163*l.* 15*s.*, and leaving a balance of 7,400*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* A final dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, less income-tax (1,366*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*), was paid in January 1915, leaving 6,033*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, out of which the directors recommended the placing to reserve of 500*l.* (making the general reserve account 15,500*l.*); the payment of a final dividend (less income-tax) on the ordinary shares, which with the interim dividend makes 7 per cent. per annum; and the carrying forward of 2,458*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* The directors retiring by rotation, Mr. H. J. Millar and Mr. W. de C. Millar, were re-elected.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re James Stobie, Comrie, Perthshire, Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination of this debtor will take place at the Sheriff Court House, County Buildings, Perth, on March 4, and the second meeting of the creditors on April 23, at twelve o'clock.

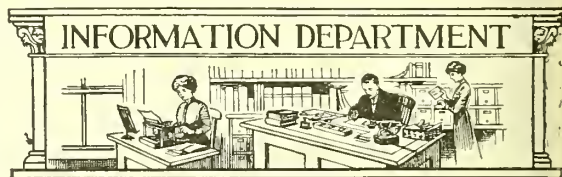
Re Nathan Thornley, 81 Alexandra Road, Moss Side, Manchester, Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination of this debtor took place in the Salford Bankruptcy Court on February 16, his estimated liabilities being 564*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, and the deficiency 393*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* Debtor originally purchased a chemist's business for 410*l.*, and it paid well at first, but he over-bought stock, with the result that he was unable to meet his debts as they became due. There had been several minor executions, and the business had been sold by the Sheriff, debtor being re-engaged as manager. The examination was closed.

Re William Albert Fielding, 116 Rochdale Road, Royton, Drug-vendor.—The public examination of this debtor took place at the Oldham County Court, before Registrar F. N. Tweedale, on February 19, when he stated that, although not a qualified chemist, he had always been in the trade. On commencing business at Royton in February 1910 he borrowed 50*l.* from his mother and 15*l.* from two brothers-in-law. The cost of his fixtures and stock was 24*l.* In April 1913 he borrowed further sums of 15*l.* from his sister-in-law and 5*l.* from a brother-in-law. He borrowed 50*l.* more from a brother-in-law in March 1914. He had had to sell patent medicines practically at cost price. Generally speaking, his profits were from 20 to 30 per cent. on drugs and 1½ per cent. on patent medicines, and he averaged them at 15 per cent. At times his wife assisted him in the business. He had no other assistant. He had been in debt from the beginning, and the war had had a bad effect on his business. The National Insurance Act had also made a difference to him, because under it people went to proper chemists to get their medicine. The examination was closed.

Re Donald Frank Keevill and Arthur Gordon Keevil (trading as Keevill, Webb, Fardon & Co.), 39 Redcliff Street, Bristol, Manufacturing Chemists.—The receiving order herein was made on the debtors' petition, and according to the joint statement of affairs the liabilities amount to 713*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, to meet which there are net assets of 52*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, the estate disclosing a deficiency of 661*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* The separate estate of D. F. Keevill shows liabilities amounting to 244*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* and no assets, while in the separate estate of A. G. Keevill there is an estimated deficiency of 104*l.* It appears that the debtors commenced trading in partnership towards the end of 1901, purchasing from Mr. A. E. Fardon the goodwill and exclusive benefit of the recipes for the manufacture and sale of sauces, inks, pig-powders, and sarsaparilla manufactured by him, together with the exclusive right to use the trading style of Webb, Fardon & Co. They paid 80*l.*, and they also took over part of the stock-in-trade for about 120*l.* On commencing A. G. Keevill put 300*l.* into the business, and D. F. Keevill has from time to time introduced capital amounting to upwards of 1,200*l.* They attributed their present position to want of capital, high price of raw

material, general trade depression owing to the war, and loss of trade in druggists' sundries since the National Insurance Act came into operation.—At a meeting of the creditors at Bristol on February 24 the Official Receiver (Mr. C. H. King) reported that the debtors are brothers, and formerly A. G. Keevill was a commission agent, and D. F. Keevill was in his employ. They commenced business in partnership in 1901, when they purchased the business of Mr. A. E. Fardon for 80*l.*, and also acquired the exclusive right to use the trade-name of "Webb, Fardon & Co." In 1905 they bought another business at Staple Hill. Of the partnership liabilities, 534*l.* was due to nine moneylenders for loans. The public examination is fixed for March 26.

Re Arthur Wadsworth, formerly of 88 High Street, Lees, Drug-store Proprietor.—The public examination of this debtor took place at the Oldham Bankruptcy Court on February 19, when "bad trade (especially since the Insurance Act came into operation), shortness of capital, and having to pay interest on the purchase-price of the business" were the causes of failure alleged. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities 615*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, of which 507*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* was expected to rank for dividend, and assets estimated to be worth 89*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, leaving a deficiency of 418*l.* 5*s.* In reply to the Official Receiver (Mr. Hesketh Booth), he said he had been in business for about ten years. Previously the business was that of F. W. Sutcliffe & Co. He paid 30*l.* to the Messrs. Sutcliffe, and agreed to pay 10*l.* per quarter with interest on the amount owing. He paid the instalments up to November 1, 1914. Altogether he was expected to pay 475*l.*, and on account of principal and interest he had paid about 277*l.* One clause of the agreement that he signed was to the effect that if he did not keep up his payments, or pay the whole amount due, they would take possession, and they did that. He now thought that the price was excessive. The Official Receiver: I should think so. Continuing, the debtor said his takings were between 9*l.* and 10*l.* per week, and the profits would be about 3*l.* He thought that if he could have got the business at a reasonable price he could have made it pay. The examination was closed.



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Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated. Please address us as above:

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| 19/50. Marine glue solution. | 16/45. Henry G. Crossley's hair-lotion. |
| 19/500. "Xypherol." | 15/31. Hanford's golden embrocation. |
| 15/500. "King-Clip" nail-clippers. | 17/70. "Perchloride sawdust": suppliers. |
| 15/31. "Orvole" capsules. | 17/69. Weldon's "Cantlarada Cream." |
| 15/26. "Yaourt (Vardy)": supply. | |

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

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| Drainage tubes, glass, 8/40 | "Samariter," 5/2 |
| Lacoste's toilet-preparations, 257/49 | Santolac, 10/20 |
| Lanoline (British-made), 237/31 (for Christiania) 1/624; (for France) 232/10 | Seleniol, 9/2 |
| Magnesia (for use in making rubber), 246/69 | Talcum-powder tins, 5/40 |
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| | Wood wool packing, 9/6 |
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Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

The "Avoidance" of Trade-marks

which are unmeritorious ought not to be left undone till the opportunity arrives for striking a blow at an alien enemy. The removal of such trade-marks ought to be the duty of the Patent Office, where the Trade-marks Register is kept, and it ought not to be left to a number of semi-private organisations to initiate work for which a public department is paid and kept up. If the work is not attended to by the proper parties it will inevitably fall into the hands of those interested, and abuses will creep in of a much more serious character than some of those we are striving to correct now at a very unseasonable moment.

Your Valuable Notes

on inventions which have become public property are published at a very opportune time, but I cannot help thinking that a year ago such notes might have prevented the singular *faux pas* of the General Medical Council in changing the name "eucaine" for a much more cumbersome title in the new B.P. I am not at all certain that the policy of changing names in such circumstances has any advantages. What will happen in the case of eucaine is that the makers will no longer have any inducement to keep alive the interest in the drug, and may introduce something better along the same lines. This will be advertised, and will rapidly supplant eucaine, while everyone will forget all about the B.P. drug, and people will presently wonder what it is used for. Even if it were a patent what harm can it do anyone to recognise it in the B.P., always assuming that it is a thoroughly meritorious article? The habit of neglecting discoveries because someone is supposed to be interested in them has retarded the progress of official medicine enormously, while it has in no way prevented enterprising advertisers from reaping very rich rewards even from forbidden ground.

Much is being Done

to manufacture in this country fine chemicals hitherto obtained mainly or exclusively from Germany. In the aggregate a great deal has so far been accomplished in placing the foundation-stones of industries which will eventually loom largely in the long list of British manufactures. It is obvious that some time is needed to establish new manufactures, especially in face of difficulties inherent to war-time. How the Germans regard the matter is apparent from the tone of the chemical and drug trade journals which you quote; and although it is more than a German dare do to express a logical opinion on the matter, yet far back in the mind must be thought that the war has already destroyed millions of marks of goodwill created at the expenditure of untold energy and money. One can imagine in any country but Junker-ridden Germany a deputation of chemical-manufacturers waiting upon the War Lord and pointing out to him very forcibly that nothing but ruin faces the chemical-industry if war is further prolonged. Meanwhile let us take care to build well so that no competition, even of the dishonest kind which Sir William Ramsay assures us Germans employ, can take away that which we have gained in the economic world.

The Authorities at Woolwich Arsenal

are not likely to worry very much over Sir William Tilden's protest against the indignity proposed for University graduates or members of the Institute of Chemistry who are to be offered less than the wage of a second-rate artisan for the Inspection Department, when they can get their ammunition or explosives tested and approved or condemned by boys from the elementary school at a pound a week or less. Here is a case in point, with the circumstances of which I am quite conversant. A boy in his teens, but tall and well proportioned for his age, enlisted in Kitchener's Army early in the war. One morning his officer called for men

to stand forward who had had a training in chemistry. This lad stood forward and was selected. He was sent to Woolwich, and after a few weeks' training in the laboratory was given the responsible post of testing explosives. I am told that on one occasion he rejected 70 per cent. of certain shells because the explosive was defective. This, of course, may be all right, but I confess to a preference for someone of more matured experience being in charge of this work than a lad whose only chemical training has been obtained at an elementary school.

"Stock Mixture"

is sometimes used as a bad name given to a dog in excuse for hanging him, and though charity compels one to hope that they who so use it do so without conscious dishonesty, they are at least open to a charge of prejudice; that this prejudice makes, or seems to make, for their own interest may be an accident, but it is one that every sincere person will take into account. Your correspondent "Radium" does not look at the matter entirely from the point of view of self-interest, but from no other has any of the arguments he urges any validity against stock mixtures as such. Of course there are undesirable stock mixtures, and it may be conceded that the best of them are liable to abuse, and are used mainly for convenience; but it is unreasonable to condemn them as necessarily vicious, or to pose as if their introduction in National Health Insurance dispensing were an outrage upon the pharmaceutical conscience. Stock mixtures of some kind, official and unofficial, we have always had, and though the trend of modern medicine may be in a different direction we have them still. We need not go outside the B.P. itself for examples of preparations which really come under the same head as those to which I have referred, and I adhere to the opinion I have from the first held that the outcry against them has been excessive.

The Machinery for Surcharging

the doctors is, as I have always maintained, as cumbersome and inconvenient as it possibly could be, and, in view of the Sheffield case, I may add, as expensive; but it is the only safeguard we have, and we must work it for all it is worth. The system devised by Mr. Jones in Denbighshire, to which you referred last week, and upon which a friend has further enlightened me, really promises to be effective, and I hope it will be followed everywhere. It has the double-advantage of showing to every doctor on the panel the possibility of keeping the cost of Medical Benefit within the prescribed limit, and of bringing home to him individually, yet without anything in the nature of a threat, or that can reasonably be construed as an invasion of his province, the risk he runs by prescribing extravagantly. A warning of this kind, conveyed in the impersonal form of statistics relating to the whole district, would almost certainly be successful with all prescribers, but that small irreconcilable minority who are deliberately trying to wreck the Act.

Ether,

like many of the most valuable discoveries in medicine, was a long time in winning its way into our Pharmacopœia. Wootton begins his article on it by a reference to the experiments of Raymond Lully with spirit of wine and sulphuric acid in the thirteenth century, and though we can hardly go so far back as that for its origin the oleum vitrioli dulce of Valerius Cordus (1517), which Wootton is inclined to think was rather oil of wine than ether, differed only in the mode of its preparation from the spiritus vitrioli dulcis (afterwards called spiritus ætheris vitriolici) introduced into the P.L. in 1746, the proportion of the ingredients being the same. The difference was that Cordus digested them in hot ashes for two months before distillation, and the P.L. directed that they should be distilled immediately after they were mixed. In 1788 æther vitriolicus, prepared from this spirit by distilling it along with liq. potassæ, was also made official. Oil of wine was the residuum left in the retort after distilling ether from a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and oil of vitriol.

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Editorial Articles.

Our Students' Corner.

II.—Its Achievement.

On this aspect of our subject it behoves us to write with becoming reserve; but, without doing violence to our own modesty, we can confidently claim that, year in, year out, the printed records of the Students' Corner sufficiently show that since the very outset it has been a live actuality, focussing the attention and attracting the endeavour of successive generations of young student enthusiasts. Fluctuations within wide limits have occurred from time to time in the number of students taking part in the competitions as the outcome of varying circumstances, often connected with official regulations as to education, examination, etc., although sometimes, as in the case of the present war, related to purely external matters; but for at least nine months of each year a gratifying response has almost always followed the setting of each successive exercise. Occasionally the number of students taking part in a single competition has risen as high as ninety or over. Such an acute falling-off as that of last month, when only four students sent in reports, is most unusual. In recent years the number of papers sent in monthly has usually ranged between twenty and forty.

While the places from which reports are received are distributed throughout the Kingdom, it happens not uncommonly that some particular locality supplies, for a period, a quite disproportionate number of reports. Thus for months together a special group of students may send in reports from, say, the Newcastle-on-Tyne district, and, while it is manifest that there is a good deal of difference in the accuracy and the general merit of the reports, it is often plainly enough discernible that several of the writers must at least have made their analyses side by side, if they did not actually write their reports together. Then this group gradually dissolves—perhaps the leaders qualify and disperse, perhaps they gain the highest awards the Corner offers, and gracefully retire leaving the field for newcomers—and the next well-defined group may appear in Lowestoft or Bolton or Kelso. The formation of these groups is highly significant, since it indicates a local circle of students specially active in taking advantage of the educational facilities we provide, and its members no doubt vying with one another in the strain for the foremost place, yet aiding one another by collaboration, probably to a greater extent than they have themselves any idea of, and with the best results educationally.

From many former competitors—some of them situated in distant parts of the world—we receive appreciations of the benefit they derived through participating in our exercises and reading our comments on their own efforts and on those of others. One describes the confidence with which his place in our competitions inspired him when the ordeal of the Minor practical had to be faced; another gratefully recalls how well some special test, which he first heard of in the Corner, served him in

solving a practical problem in actual experience; a third is able to write in praise of the minute care which was imposed upon him (unwillingly at the time, it may be) by the necessity of making a complete analysis with the small amount of material supplied; a fourth narrates how our exercises and the comments on them served him as examples and instructor in his purely private-study course of preparation in chemistry for the Minor; and so on. As varied as the themes with which our comments deal are the ways in which these appeal to different competitors, and there are probably few of the latter who could not call to mind some point regarding which their experience of the Coruer has been of service.

It would easily be possible to present many more or less interesting statistics showing how numbers of our former prize-winners have distinguished themselves in various professional capacities as well as in the high places of pharmacy, but this, after all, is not our greatest source of satisfaction. The prize-winners in the course of a year only form a relatively small minority of the total competitors, and the work done by many who do not succeed in gaining prizes may be quite as meritorious, considering their stage of advancement, as that done by those who do. Our liveliest satisfaction centres in our power to be of assistance to a large number of competitors, both men and women, who, for a time at least, are not within measurable distance of prize-taking, and in the achievement of having contributed something, during such a long period of years, to enable so many earnest students to help themselves.

Senna.

EVIDENCE is accumulating in various directions that after the war Germany will find that many of her sources of direct supply of raw produce and materials hitherto existing in the British Empire have been cut off, and that the trade has passed into British hands. We do not doubt, however, that Germany will wage a keener commercial war than ever in order to win back her former position, the more so as she will be a poorer nation. This reflection is the result of reading a circular sent to us from the Imperial Institute on Alexandrian senna, which is as follows:

Energetic steps are being taken to secure the trade in that useful drug, senna, in British hands. The plant from which the finest quality of senna is obtained grows in the Sudan, where the leaves and pods are collected and dried by the natives, and sold to collecting-agents for export. A large quantity was formerly exported *via* Alexandria, whence this senna is known as Alexandrian senna to distinguish it from other varieties.

At one time this trade was entirely British, and the produce was sold through London, but subsequently it passed into German hands, and British manufacturing chemists have had to obtain their supplies through Hamburg. Moreover, it is alleged that the German exporters in Egypt have succeeded in cornering the market at various times for account not only of dealers in Hamburg, but also in New York, with the result that there has been a scarcity of senna in the United Kingdom, and the prices obtained for leaves and pods have at times been artificially raised to much above the real value, while there has, it is said, been a great deal of adulteration.

The Imperial Institute has been in communication with the chief British importers and with the Egyptian Government, and the export of senna from Egypt has now been prohibited, except to the United Kingdom and France. The export of senna to Germany and elsewhere *via* neutral countries is thus prevented, and British firms are making arrangements direct with the native growers, which should not only restore the trade to this country, but lower the price and secure the purity of the supply.

The above statement has also gone the rounds of the Press, and is more of an advertisement of the Institute

than a correct statement of fact. It is incorrect to say that the so-called Alexandrian senna-trade had "passed into German hands, and British manufacturing chemists have had to obtain their supplies through Hamburg." There may have been times when Hamburg was cheaper than London, and *vice versa*, but the senna trade has not been wholly in German hands. Undoubtedly there has been a great deal of adulteration of Alexandrian senna of late, and many parcels have been received with an admixture of Arabian or Mecca leaf (*Cassia angustifolia*), which has made purchasers cautious. It needs an expert to detect the adulteration, and frequently parcels consisting entirely of Arabian leaf are taken as Alexandrian by unsuspecting buyers. The manipulation is said to take place in Cairo, where the senna is graded and classified on receipt from Khartoum and Omdurman (two of the chief centres), Alexandria having no senna-trade whatever. Formerly large quantities were sent to Trieste to be graded, but the bulk of this trade (also gum acacia picking) appears to have been lost to Trieste since the opening-up of the Sudan railway and Port Sudan, whence produce is brought direct to London and Liverpool. The statement that the exports from Egypt have been prohibited except to the United Kingdom and France is interesting. We hope it will be carried out, but we are doubtful as to its possibility. The United States is the largest senna-buyer, and the bulk of her purchases are made direct, frequently to the sorrow of the buyer, who afterwards finds London a cheaper market. We noted at the close of last year that the Indian Government had prohibited the exports of Tinnevely senna, but this has now been modified, it being understood that the Government exercise a strict supervision as to the destination, the idea being to prevent any going to Germany. This is feeble, as Germany consumes little Tinnevely senna; on the other hand, the London merchant has been deprived of much of his business in senna, because the United States purchases direct, and that is so much less for London. To-day excessively high prices are being paid for Tinnevely senna, and the position is such that the demand exceeds the supply, orders remaining unexecuted.

Sulphate of Copper.

THE fact that the exportation of sulphate of copper from the United Kingdom is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British possessions and protectorates has given rise to much concern among consumers in neutral countries such as Italy, Greece, and Spain, and also France, where considerable quantities are used at this period of the year for spraying vines to combat mildew. The trade is a valuable one to this country, as for the past three years our exports have exceeded 75,000 tons per annum, with an average declared value of over 1,280,000*l.* The above amount is, of course, only a small proportion of the quantity actually used on the Continent, as Italy alone is said to require annually 60,000 tons, about half of which comes from the United Kingdom; and France consumes about 65,000 tons, of which about 13,000 to 20,000 tons is supplied by the United Kingdom. Spain and Greece are smaller but still important consumers. It is therefore satisfactory to note that restrictions regarding exports to these countries have been relaxed somewhat by the British Government, and that permits for limited quantities can now be obtained. This concession is the result of negotiations between the various Governments concerned—*e.g.*, Italy has promised to prohibit the export

of copper sulphate, and all applications for consignments to France will be forwarded through the French Embassy in London. As regards Spain and Greece, no official action has yet been announced, but doubtless they will not be excepted from the arrangement. The following paragraph from the Barcelona correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" shows how the matter is viewed in Spain:

In agricultural centres here a certain anxiety exists regarding Great Britain's attitude respecting the exportation of sulphate of copper. The latter is absolutely necessary for the vine-cultivation, and failure to use the same might result in the entire destruction of the grape-crop. The Germanophile Press sustains an insidious campaign against Great Britain, advocating that the Spanish Government should make reprisals by prohibiting the exportation of copper in any form.

The market for copper sulphate has been rising recently, and at the present price of 27*l.* 15*s.* per ton for 98 to 99 per cent. a fair profit is shown to the maker. It is believed, however, that the advance has almost reached the top.

Turpentine.

DEVELOPMENTS in the turpentine-market have been of a rather exciting character for several weeks past. Prices have advanced with unusual rapidity to over 42*l.* per ton for spot and near deliveries, and considerable activity has prevailed in all positions. There has been a brisk demand from consumers eager to anticipate requirements, while oversales were recently covered freely. The upward movement at the same time has been a reflex of the buoyant rise in the American trade, where the receipts from the interior have been light for some considerable time past, and quickly absorbed by speculators, alongside of freer purchases by consumers. Present conditions recall to mind the extraordinary elasticity of the market experienced several years ago, when a severe pinch in near delivery forced prices to an abnormally high and record level of 60*l.* per ton. Within the last few years the industry has gone through trying times, owing to excessive supplies and large crops reducing prices. Conditions have now undergone a drastic change. Not only does a severe depletion of the stocks confront the market, but general consumption is much more active, and this has naturally accelerated a reawakening of speculative interest on this side. The American crop-yield for the current season has been apparently much lighter, hence the exportable surplus has been considerably smaller, and there is no doubt that the balance of the stocks is now rigidly controlled on both sides of the Atlantic. The premium on early delivery has already increased to, roughly, 5*l.* per ton, compared with the terms ruling for distant contracts. The outlook is distinctly strong, since growing scarcity is the dominant factor. An examination of the Board of Trade Returns reveals the fact that there has been a persistent shrinkage in the receipts, as the following figures show:

	1912	1913	1914
(Imports in tons)	32,812	28,017	17,410

The fact, too, is worth noting that whereas the monthly average for last year works out at 1,450 tons, the imports for last month were only 1,022 tons, against 1,612 tons for the same month last year. The London warehouse stocks as returned on February 13 were only 2,215 tons (including a small quantity of French spirit), which compared with 7,608 tons a year ago—a decrease of nearly 5,400 tons. There is a fair quantity afloat, but until new-crop spirit comes on the market later this spring there is not much chance of any large increase in the shipments from the American seaboard. The product is, too, getting scarce on the Continent, reserve stocks there being tightly held, while the output has probably been

interfered with by the war. Russian exports have been virtually stopped, and their resumption is indefinite. Of the 12,000 barrels or so in London warehouses, and the 4,500 barrels still lying in the river, the discharge of which has been delayed through the congestion at the docks, it is probable that the greater part is held back for a further advance. So far as can be ascertained, the bulk of the above-mentioned stocks will probably be wanted to cover prospective requirements up to April, for there is very little to be secured at present in other home ports. There are believed to be stocks across the Channel, which may help to tide over outside requirements, but the market is, all the same, now confronted with a growing scarcity such as may have an important bearing on developments. It is suggested in some quarters that war disturbances are likely to interfere with the progress of the output in America both of turpentine and rosin.

Panel Chemists' Accounts.

Two questions in regard to delay of payment of panel chemists' accounts have been answered by Mr. Montagu this week, one in respect to London panel chemists generally, and another in regard to a Leeds chemist. The answer to both was the same—the accounts have not been checked. This is not satisfactory. In London the November accounts have been checked, but not those for December, and we find that the reason alleged for this is that a few chemists had not ten days ago sent in their accounts for December. The result is that the whole are delayed. Unfortunately, this matters little as regards payment, for all have got advances of 75 per cent., and the London Committee now finds (see p. 70) that this represents more than they are to get for the whole year. The Committee is appealing to the Commissioners, but what they can do we know not, unless they appropriate to the Drug Fund some of the thousands which represent insured persons who have not chosen a doctor.

The Food-supply of the German People.

A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT communicates to "The Lancet" fully ten pages of a summary of a 200-page pamphlet edited by Dr. Paul Eltzbacher, Rector of the Berlin High School, in regard to the food-supply of the German people. It is a most interesting economical and scientific statement resulting from four months' work in regard to the resources of the German Empire, and deals fully with food-values, as well as with the amounts available. We commend the original to those who are specially interested in the subject. Dr. Eltzbacher's conclusion is that the food-supply of Germany should suffice if care is taken. He says:

"We shall come through. . . We are in a position, in case of need, to nourish on an area of little more than half a million square kilometres sixty-eight millions of human beings without import from abroad. To the healthy adaptability of our economical life we are also greatly indebted. As the individual adapts himself the more easily to a change in outside circumstances, the better his nervous system reacts; so also the national economy shows a greater adaptive power, the more nervous force works in it in the form of strong, intelligent, thoroughly sound personalities. The richness of Germany in such personalities has shown itself since the outbreak of the war in surprising manner. But before all must we be thankful for two qualities of our national character, which perhaps we have not always sufficiently prized—viz., clearness and persistence. On these the authors of this work build, when they cherish the conviction that, spite of closed frontiers and suppression of sea trade, the English starvation plan will founder on the free working together of our millions."

This statement is another instance of the curious perversion of the Teutonic mind. In Dr. Eltzbacher's book it is stated that the conditions of the food-supply of Germany are the result of the country being at war with others on the Continent of Europe from which supplies are usually imported. Nevertheless, England, and England only, is blamed. "The English starvation plan" is a figment of the Teutonic mind: not a single cargo of overseas food-supplies for Germany has been prevented by the British Fleet from getting to that country, and

any inconvenience that Germany suffers on account of her overseas trading having been stopped is a consequence of the war which Germany initiated.

How Discounting is Prevented.

At the recent annual meeting of the Cardiff Pharmacists' Association, Mr. S. B. Eason, the new President, made an interesting statement in regard to the condition of the Drug Fund in Cardiff, which in the early days of medical benefit promised to be one of the most discounted areas in Great Britain.

"In Cardiff generally we have done better than in most of the large industrial areas, both in regard to the smooth working of the Act and in the matter of payment. There is a strong desire on the part of each Committee to assist the other Committees to carry out their own particular functions under the Act, so that the machinery of the Act is in fairly good working order. The system of checking and scrutinising adopted in Cardiff is one of the best, if not the best, in the United Kingdom. None of the large towns, such as Liverpool, Bristol, and Birmingham, have such a complete system as Cardiff can boast of, as evidenced by the fact that chemists can now send in their accounts, which are checked at once by the local checker, payments are made to the chemists, and a complete analysis of the prescriptions is supplied to the Panel Committee and the pharmaceutical Committee, all within the month in which the account is rendered, thus enabling the Pharmaceutical Committee to draw the attention of the Panel Committee to any apparent excessive prescribing on the part of the medical men. During the past six months this system has worked remarkably well, and as a result the cost of drugs to the Drug Fund has been reduced by nearly 50 per cent. A local Formulary has been adopted, and has been the means of saving time to the medical men and of assistance to chemists in the pricing of their prescriptions. . . . The attention of the Panel Committee was drawn to excessive prescribing at the beginning of last year, with the result that during the latter portion of the year this has been almost done away with, except in a few isolated cases, which are now occupying the attention of the Panel Committee, and there is every reason to believe that during the present year there will be no necessity for chemists to complain on that account. . . . It is very gratifying to find the fact that not a single complaint has been made officially against any chemist on the Cardiff panel, in view of the altered conditions under which they had to work, thus proving that great efforts had been made on their part to facilitate the working of the Act. It will thus be seen that the conditions in Cardiff are in some ways superior to the conditions prevailing in other parts of the country, but there are still many things which require adjusting and reforms needed in order to place the Act on a sound working basis."

Mr. Eason proceeded to speak of these, but the purpose of the present note is to emphasise the importance and value of the methods which have proved so successful in Cardiff. There must be cordial co-operation between doctors and dispensers under the Insurance Act if the funds provided for medicines are to be sufficient, and all the Committees charged with the administration must work together to make it so and to enforce the regulations provided. In districts where grumbling still exists there is hesitation on either one or other of these matters.

Inventions

Which have Become Public Property.

III.

[Continued from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, February 20.]

Eumydrin.

Methyl-atropine nitrate. Used as a mydriatic. TRADE-MARK: No. 259162, registered in 1904 by the Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany. ("No claim for 'Eu.'")

PATENTS: No. 25804 of 1901, "Manufacture and Production of Pharmaceutical Compounds," granted to above-named company. The patent became void in 1906. The German patents are 137622 (28/11/01), with an addition 136443, the title being "Atropinium alkyl-nitrate." The following is one of the methods (c) of manufacture given in the British patent-specification:

Seventy-seven parts of methyl nitrate is added to a solution of 289 parts of atropine in 100 parts of methyl alcohol, and the resulting mixture is then heated in a closed vessel for two hours to a temperature of about 110° C. On evaporating the atropinium methyl nitrate is separated in the shape of crystals melting at 163° C.

Euquinine [Euchinin].

Quinine ethylcarbonate. "Tasteless quinine."

TRADE-MARKS: No. 205746, registered in 1897 by the Vereinigte Chininfabriken Zimmer & Co. G.m.b.H. This is a label with wording "Zimmer's Euchinin," name and address, and figure of cinchona-plant. Appended to it is the following statement: "The essential particular of the trade-mark is the device, and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except in so far as it consists of their own name." No. 313495 was registered in 1909; this is the word "Euchinin," and in 1910 the word "Euquinine" was registered (317242) as an "associated mark." The marks with which it is associated are 205746 and 313495.

PATENTS: No. 4991 of 1896, "Manufacture and Production of new Pharmaceutical Preparations," and 22639 of 1899, granted to the above-named company. The first continued in force for the whole period of fourteen years, the second patent becoming void in the eleventh year. The German patent is 91370 (18/12/95), with addition 123748 (30/1/00). The United States patent is 585068 (1897), and is entitled "Quinine-carbonic ether and process of making same." In this connection should be consulted the monographs on "Aristochin" and "Chinaphenin" (*C. & D.*, January 30, pp. 150-151).

The British patent-specification refers to two groups of quinine-products, and gives the following processes:

I. *Chloro carbonyl quinine*.—6.5 kilos. of anhydrous quinine is gradually introduced into 30 kilos. of benzol solution containing 12 per cent. of phosgene gas, which solution is maintained at a low temperature by cooling with cold water or ice. The mixture, undergoing reaction, presently assumes the form of a yellowish magma. After the whole of the quinine has been incorporated in it, and when the reaction is completed, the mixture is allowed to rest for a time, after which the phosgene gas which has not been taken up by the reaction is removed by suction, evaporation, distillation, or by any other suitable means. It is better to use excess of phosgene. The crystalline mass is filtered, washed with benzol, dried, and digested with water for the purpose of eliminating the quinine muriate which has formed. The residue, which dissolves in water with difficulty, is crystallised out of strong alcohol or any other suitable solvent.

II. *Ethyl ether of quinine carbonic acid*.—Five kilos. of anhydrous quinine is gradually added to a solution of 1.8 kilo. of chloroformic ethyl ether in 20 kilos. of benzol. The reaction takes place without any application of external heat. The mixture is then allowed to stand for several hours. Then the crystalline mass is filtered, the muriate of quinine eliminated by means of water, and the residue crystallised out of dilute alcohol.

Another process is given in which a higher temperature and increased pressure are employed. Cinchonidine-salts can be used in place of quinine. Patent 22639 of 1899 covered the use of salts of quinine.

Europfen.

Iso-butyl-ortho-cresyl-iodide. A substitute for iodoforn.

TRADE-MARK: No. 94834, registered in 1890 by the Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany. Registration renewed in 1903.

PATENTS: No. 18021 of 1890, "Improvements in the manufacture of periodides of isobutyl phenols and of isobutyl cresols," granted to above-named company. This continued in force for the whole period of fourteen years. The corresponding patents are French 203745 (1890), United States 495204 (1893), and German 56630 (1890).

The method of manufacture consists in subjecting isobutyl phenols and isobutyl cresols to the process described in the Aristol patent, 5079/89 (*C. & D.*, January 30, p. 150). The example given in the specification is for *p*-isobutyl-*m*-cresol iodide. In this connection also should be consulted British patents 7026/91 (covering other phenols) and 7782/92 (electrolytic process).

Births.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

ALEXANDER.—At 59 Low Street, Banff, on February 16, the wife of William Alexander, jun., chemist and druggist, of a son.

CHEETHAM.—At Burwood, Mowbray, Cape Colony, on January 25, the wife of R. S. Cheetham, of Lennons, Ltd., of a son.

GRAYSHON.—At 37 Grange Avenue, Leeds, on February 17, the wife of Harry Grayshon, chemist and druggist, of a son.

RITCHIE.—At 12 George Street, Montrose, on February 21, the wife of A. Wemyss Ritchie, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Marriage.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

ANDERSON—STRONG.—At St. Anne's Church, Ballyshannon, on February 15, by the Rev. T. C. Magee, Rector of Templecarn, Pettigo, assisted by the Rev. Canon Holmes, D.D., Rector of the Parish, Edwin Wallace Clarke, to Eileen Noel, only child of George Strong, Ph.C., Pettigo.

Deaths.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

ATKINSON.—At Armsley Sanatorium, on February 7, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, lately with Mr. C. Goodman (Horsfield & Son), chemists and druggists, Sweet Street, Leeds, aged thirty.

BEDFORD.—At 49 Wellington Road, Bridlington, on February 10, Mr. Thomas Bedford, chemist and druggist, Staincross, Yorkshire, aged seventy-one.

CURHAM.—At 46 South Richmond Street, Rathmines, Dublin, on February 11, Mr. Samuel Waldron Curham, Ph.C. (Ireland), eldest son of Mr. Samuel Curham, Ph.C.

DAVIS.—At 89 Shepherd's Bush Road, London, W., on February 20, Mr. Henry S. E. Davis, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-one. Mr. Davis in early life was with Chas. Warner & Co., Fore Street, E.C., and later was manager in Hooper's, Grosvenor Square, W. In 1874 he commenced business at 4 Stratford Road, Kensington, but this he sold three years ago on account of failing health.

LORD.—At Bury, on February 17, Mr. William Lord, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-five. Mr. Lord was manager to Taylor's Drug Co., Ltd., at their Stauley Street branch in Bury.

PRYKE.—At 51 High Street, Braintree, Essex, on February 20, Mr. Harry Kenneth Pryke, chemist and druggist, 26 Southgate Street, Bath, aged forty-one. Mr. Pryke had been in indifferent health for some time, and contracted influenza while on a visit to his native town of Braintree. From this he never recovered, and was too ill to return to his home at Bath. He had recently been elected President of the Bath Pharmaceutical Association, of which he had been a keen and active supporter during his ten years' residence in Bath, and the news of his death came as a great shock to his fellow-pharmacists there. An elegant floral tribute was forwarded to the funeral bearing the following: "With deep regret at the loss of our President, and in remembrance of loyal work faithfully carried out, from the members of the Bath Pharmaceutical Association."

PULLINGER.—At Croydon, recently, Mr. William Pullinger, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Pullinger was for many years in business at High Street, Oldham, retiring about twenty years ago. He was at one time actively connected with many Oldham institutions, and assisted to establish the Microscopical Society.

SMITH.—At 16 Bradgate Road, Lewisham, London, S.E., on February 8, Mr. William Smith, chemist and druggist, formerly of 107 St. James Road, Bermondsey, S.E., aged seventy-two.

THOMSON.—At New Deer, Aberdeenshire, on February 21, Mr. George Thomson, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-five. Mr. Thomson was a native of Tarland, and had been in business at New Deer for nearly fifty years. He was postmaster of the village, and was actively interested in local public affairs.

WESTON.—Suddenly, at 151 Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W., on February 24, Mr. Samuel J. Weston, Ph.C., aged seventy-eight.

WHINFIELD.—At Stanhope, Weardale, co. Durham, on February 19, Mr. C. E. Whinfield, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-eight. Mr. Whinfield, who was registered as in business before August 1, 1868, was engaged in research-work in New Zealand for some years in early life, and was for a long period in business at Stanhope.

WILLIAMS.—At St. Elwyn House, Bodrigny, on February 14, Mr. William Henry Williams, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Williams was for many years in business at Hayle, Cornwall.

Killed in Action.

EVAN-JONES.—In France, on February 16, Lieut. Hilary G. Evan-Jones, of the Welsh Regiment, the second son of the Rev. Richard Evan-Jones, vicar of Llanllwchaearn, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, grandson of the late Mr. Edward Evans, and nephew of Sir Edward Evans and Mr. J. J. Evans, Liverpool.

HUDDLESTONE.—Killed in action near La Bassée, Lieut. Sidney Chantier Huddleston, 1st Battalion the Black Watch. Lieut. Huddleston was a native of Kendal, and went to Edinburgh University in 1907. He passed the Minor examination in Edinburgh (from the Royal Dispensary School of Pharmacy) in January 1909, and, continuing his medical studies, passed the M.B. C.M. examinations. He was in the University O.T.C., and was appointed to the Special Reserve of the Black Watch at the beginning of the war. The captain of his company was wounded, and while Lieut. Huddleston was leading the company in a successful counter-attack on the Germans he was instantaneously killed by a bullet.

SEWELL.—Killed in action in France, date unknown. Major Sidney Davies Sewell, T.D., commanding 3rd London Field Company, R.E., son of Colonel T. Davies Sewell, Clerk to the Spectacle-makers' Company.

Personalities.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge if not in the nature of advertisement, and subject to Editorial approval.

MR. G. HUMPHREY PIERSON, Ph.C., has been elected President of the New Barnet and District Tradesmen's Association.

COUNCILLOR HENRY WHITE, J.P., wholesale druggist, Southgate, Wakefield, has been unanimously elected an alderman of that city.

ALDERMAN F. G. FOSTER, chemist and druggist, Portsmouth, and a past Mayor of Portsmouth, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the city.

MR. LEONARD B. ROWLAND, chemist and druggist, High Street, Wrexham, has been installed Worshipful Master of the Square and Compass Lodge of Freemasons, Wrexham.

MR. WM. WOOLLEY, J.P., of Woolley & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Phoenix Mill, Whalley Banks, has been reappointed President of Blackburn and District Band of Hope Union.

THE OPERATION on Mr. H. Saunders, representative of Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., has been entirely successful, and he is now convalescent, so that he hopes to resume his duties in a few days.

MR. A. HERBERT WILLSON, dispenser to the Stepney Union, Barnes Street, E., has passed all the examinations in medicine, surgery, and midwifery for registration as a general medical practitioner.

MR. T. MARTIN LIDDLE, chemist, South Shields, has been presented by the members of the local Pharmaceutical Committee with an oak roll-top desk, and a gold brooch with pearls and sapphires for Mrs. Liddle, in recognition of his services as Secretary of the Committee.

THE DIRECTORS of the Natural Food Co., Ltd., inform us that the very sudden death of the late managing director, Mr. Peter Tyrer, has brought them many letters of regret and sympathy. The company desire to acknowledge these with thanks. It has not been possible so far to reply to the letters individually.

MR. JOHN AVERILL, J.P., Ph.C., Stafford, is senior magistrate of the borough, and on Monday of last week, when the Magistrates met, the Mayor and others on the Bench congratulated Mr. Averill on the attainment of his eightieth birthday. Especially they congratulated him on enjoying such excellent health and on being so active and vigorous.

Trade Notes.

ORBEN, STACEY & Co., LTD., have received an order from A. Stationery Department for copies of their new B.P. speculums for distribution to the dispensers in the Royal and Hospitals and hospital ships.

DANYSZ VIRUS.—The advertisement in this issue of Danysz Virus, Ltd., 52 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., gives the cost and profit-yield on the sale of the Danysz Virus. An order is made of material for window-displays.

"IDEAL" BOTTLES.—The minimum prices at which the "ideal" bottles are sold are given in this issue. A good deal is made of the effect on the contents of the shape and the brilliancy of the glass used in making these bottles.

ROBINSON'S FOODS.—A circular regarding the price of Robinson's barley and groats is reproduced in this issue of the proprietors, J. & J. Colman, Ltd., 108 Cannon Street, London, E.C. The revised prices are given in the advertisement.

ROGAL is in exceptional demand at the present time, especially for the use of his Majesty's Forces and for the Guards. We are reminded of this by the advertisement of his issue of Armour & Co., which also gives particulars regarding junket and rennet powder.

ERASMIC WINDOW-DISPLAYS.—The Erasmic Co., Ltd., Birmingham, invite applications for particulars of their special offer to chemists regarding window-displays. Some of the showcards which are sent out for the purpose of advertising Erasmic soap are illustrated in an advertisement in this issue.

STURDY" EYE-GLASS CHAINS.—The Standard Optical Co., Ltd., 59 to 62 Hatton Garden, London, E.C., are the agents for J. F. Sturdy's Sons Co., whose speciality is eye-glass chains. The series consists of twelve different patterns of chain, seventeen of hooks and hairpins, and three each of ear loops and snaps.

SOLAZZI LICORICE.—The soldiers on active service are finding licorice one of the best masticatories, and consequently the demand for this product is considerably greater than usual. The proprietors of Solazzi juice have insisted on an advertising campaign in the Press as a reminder of the well-established virtues which their product possesses. Licorice or two of licorice is a useful addition to the kit.

LATIN LAMPELS are a great convenience in ophthalmic and other surgical and medical work, and owing to the extreme portability of this form of medicament there is a particularly active demand at the present time for use by the soldier on active service. Savory & Moore, Ltd., 143 New Street, London, W., give particulars of their lamels, and offer to send, on postcard request, a list of the prices and prices to any of our readers.

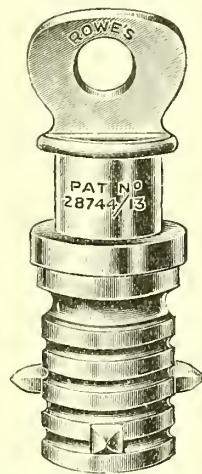
LIQUID PARAFFIN.—Among the announcements of "May, the Traveller" is one regarding the supply of liquid paraffin, which is now being refined for medicinal use in this country. Water-glass for egg-preserving is another line of topical interest which is referred to. We observe that the February special list of alterations, additions, etc., to the company's general price-list contains a page of pithy paragraphs of "house news" and beautiful illustrations in our issue.

THE P.A.T.A. PROTECTED LIST for February contains the following additions: The Banana Bread Flour Co.'s preparations; Demuth's Muthol Cream and Fru-Muthol; Gibb's complexion-cream (tubes); Little's Veloin (complexion-cream); Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia"; and Steroids. The month's alterations in prices are: E. Cook Co.'s specialities; the Erasmic Co.'s specialities; Groth's Golden Still Eau de Cologne; J. Knight & Co.'s Sternumilk Soap; Nexaph; Robert's Constitutional Pills; Maurice Smith's specialities; and Tokalon, Ltd., preparations.

BRITISH LABORATORY GLASS.—John Lang & Son, glass-bottle manufacturers, Charlton Works, Charlton Place, London, have sent us samples of a few kinds of glass laboratory apparatus, formerly manufactured in Germany, which are being made by them in this country. These include beakers, test-tubes, and boiling flasks, which in appearance and finish are perfect, and as the glass has been tested and approved by the National Physical Laboratory there can be no question as to the suitability of the glassware for laboratory use. A sample of ampoules made with glass equal to Jena glass has also been sent to us. We find no fault with the ampoules, which are being made with a very large scale to meet the demands of the War Office and the Red Cross Society. Ampoules are also made of ordinary glass suitable for tincture of iodine. Glass

syringes in two pieces in metal case, and numerous other requirements in glass, are being produced successfully. The industry in these goods is to become a permanent feature of British trade, which will be ensured by the superiority which accompanies British manufactures. Our readers can help the movement by specifying British-made goods.

NEW HOT-WATER BOTTLE STOPPER.—The stopper generally used in india-rubber hot-water bottles is inserted in a neck of the bottle and tied with a double strand of wire. Sometimes the part of the stopper inside is shorter than that outside, and leakage and slipping are so common as to be positively annoying and occasionally dangerous. Mr. T. Wilfrid Rowe, 52 Harold Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E., has invented and patented a new stopper, as illustrated in this note. Besides having a form which is absolutely non-slipping, the stopper is made "part and parcel" of the bottle-neck, which is moulded round it in thick rubber, the corrugations and projections of the stopper thus being imbedded in the material. We understand that hot-water bottles so fitted (e.g., Ingram's) have been sold by 5,000 chemists this winter, and they are well liked, particularly as the improvement has entailed no extra cost. Chemists who would like to see the stopper for themselves have only to write to Mr. Rowe at the above address, when he will send them a specimen post free. We feel sure that if it is shown to customers it will sell more hot-water bottles, for it needs no argument to convince a user that a bottle with this stopper is what people want.



Wills.

MR. ROBERT GEORGE SMITH, chemist and druggist, 79 Egerton Road, Liverpool, who died on October 23 last, intestate and a widower, left estate valued at 3,166*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* gross, with net personalty 1,271*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

MR. DAVID DUNLOP, Station Hotel, Turnberry, Ayrshire, formerly of the St. Rollox Chemical-works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Glasgow, who died on November 9, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 84,253*l.*

MR. JOHN PHILLIPS, brewers' chemist, 29 Compayne Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W., who died on January 8, left estate of the gross value of 20,427*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 12,908*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

MR. ALEXANDER ANGUS CROLL HUTTON, 12 Greenbank Terrace, Edinburgh, late cashier with J. & J. Cunningham, Ltd., Leith, who died on December 17, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 11,931*l.*, of which 11,864*l.* is Scottish estate.

MR. JOHN DAVIES, retired chemist and druggist, 43 Mansel Street, Swansea, who died on January 6, left estate of the gross value of 7,124*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 2,300*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* Probate of his will has been granted to his daughters, Miss A. C. Davies and Mrs. E. L. Thomas.

MEYER BROTHERS' DRUG CO., of St. Louis, has been placed in the hands of a receiver on application of the Mallinckrodt Chemical-works.

MR. R. C. WALSHAW, of Huddersfield, who is President of the National Chamber of Trade, has decided to accept nomination for a further term at the annual Conference at Nottingham in Easter week.

MR. J. W. GOLIGHTLY, chemist and druggist, Pudsey, has been elected Vice-President of the West Yorkshire Federated Chambers of Trade.

EXTINGUISHING FIRE.—According to an American journal, experiments made with sawdust and mixtures of sawdust and sodium bicarbonate have proved these articles to be very efficient as extinguishers of fires, especially those due to inflammable liquids. When sawdust alone, wet or dry, is spread over the surface of burning liquids or floors, the flames are soon extinguished, but the efficiency is materially increased by the addition of sodium bicarbonate owing to the liberation of carbonic-acid gas from the latter at the temperature of combustion.

Westminster Wisdom.

By the "C. & D." Parliamentary Representative.

GLASS FROM IRISH SANDS.

Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P. (Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture in Ireland), has informed Mr. Boland that the experiments have been carried out upon Irish sands at the Royal College of Science to ascertain their suitability for the manufacture of glass. The results of the experiments will be published in due course.

ANTISEPTICS IN WAR-TIME.

Mr. King having asked whether the Army medical authorities have taken steps to derive advantage from the experiments directed to obtain the best antiseptics for wounds, as demonstrated by Sir Watson Cheyne in his recent Hunterian lecture, Mr. Tennant has replied that full advantage has been taken by the Army medical authorities of all recent scientific advances in the surgical treatment of wounds.

SULPHIDES OF ANTIMONY.

Dr. Macnamara has informed Mr. Pollock that the export of golden and crimson sulphides of antimony from the United Kingdom is prohibited except to British Possessions. These sulphides are capable of reduction to the metallic state, but such reduction is not commercially profitable. It is not known whether the sulphides are at the present time being exported from Germany, but in view of the high price of antimony in Germany it is considered improbable.

INSECTICIDES ON IMPORTED FRUIT.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Sir R. W. Essex, M.P., was informed by Sir Harry Verney (replying for the Board of Agriculture) that no complaints had been made to the Board as to the presence of insecticides on imported fruit. Two cases were, however, brought to their notice last year of the presence of fungicide, but the amount of the latter was unimportant. The matter is not one with which the Board are empowered to deal, but they published a note in their "Journal" for June 1914, warning English growers to remove all traces of sprays before marketing their fruit.

PANEL CHEMISTS' ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Thomas Wiles, the member for South Islington, put his question on this subject to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster on Monday, February 22. What he wanted to know was (1) the reasons for delay in paying London chemists' accounts for November and December 1914, and (2) when a settlement of these overdue payments may be expected?—Mr. Montagu replied that the Regulations provide for an annual settlement only, and pending a settlement in respect of the remuneration due to chemists for the whole year, any payments made are of the nature of advances only. The Commissioners are informed that the Committees have made advances to an amount equal to nearly 75 per cent. of the total accounts for the year, the checking of which has not yet been completed.

Mr. O'Grady asked on Tuesday if the Commissioners have received an appeal from M. E. Murray, M.P.S., of Leeds, stating that long-outstanding accounts for the supply of drugs to the local Insurance Committee have not been paid; and, if so, whether, in view of the hardship inflicted on small tradesmen by these non-payments, steps will be at once taken to meet this claim and all such claims in future?—Mr. Montagu referred Mr. O'Grady to the above reply.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL CHEMISTS.

Replying to Mr. A. Lynch, M.P., as to the 2*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* per week chemists for the Woolwich laboratories (*C. & D.*, February 20, p. 34), the Under-Secretary of State for War said that the advertisement referred to was issued with the sanction of the War Office. The fact of an applicant being a University graduate or member of the Institute of Chemistry will be taken into consideration when dealing with the applications, but no preference will be given to any particular University. Any additional scientific or humanistic qualification will also be given weight in making the selection. No appointments have yet been made, but there are considerably more applications than there are vacancies.

Mr. Lynch: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that these gentlemen of high scientific attainments obtain salaries much lower than the ordinary carpenter, and that they are treated by the Department on the scale of ordinary workers?

Mr. Tennant: I am aware that the scale of pay for this scientific work is ridiculously low. As I informed the hon. member, there were considerably more applications than

vacancies, and we did not consider that we were justified in increasing the emoluments.

Mr. Lynch: Will the right hon. gentleman take into account that these applications are really put forward for patriotic motives, and that the Government is doing a dis-service to the country in debating the status of these scientific appointments?

Mr. Tennant: I am not aware of that. I am, however, aware that the scale of pay has not been altered or increased.

Mr. Lynch: Will the right hon. gentleman take into account the economic side of the question in this respect, that these men are obtained from the permanent staff of those who are engaged in teaching newcomers?

Mr. Tennant: These are temporary appointments.

Mr. Lynch: I shall take a further opportunity of raising the question.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P., rose to put a further question to the Under-Secretary, but the Speaker called upon the next interrogator.

Mr. Lynch informed our Parliamentary correspondent later in the Lobby that, provided the question is taken up by the Institute of Chemistry or some other similar body he will again bring the matter before the notice of the House of Commons either in the form of an interrogator, or in debate.

ANILINE-DYE INDUSTRY.

Mr. Boland asked the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons on February 18 whether, in view of the support given in Ireland to the establishment of the aniline-dye industry in the United Kingdom, he will make arrangements with the Irish Department for the co-operation of research workers in the Royal College of Science in Dublin, with a view to securing that all the scientific ability of the country may be enlisted in the furtherance of a great national industry? Mr. J. M. Robertson stated in reply, that he would take care that the attention of the proposed company is drawn to the matter.

Replying to Mr. Shirley Benn on Monday, the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Runciman) stated that applications for shares in the new National Aniline-dye Company will be invited from users of dyes and colours, and from others willing to assist in providing a supply thereof. The company propose to take powers to raise from time to time further capital beyond that to be provided by the first issue of shares, and the scheme provided that for every additional 4*l.* so subscribed up to a total share capital of 3,000,000*l.* the Treasury will lend 1*l.* on the same terms as the original Government advance.

Debate.

When the House of Commons went into Committee of Supply on Monday, February 22, Mr. A. H. Paget, member for Cambridge, called attention to the proposed Government participation in the formation of a national company to manufacture aniline dyes in this country, and, while admitting that the new scheme is an advance on the first considered that 100,000*l.* for research is utterly inadequate. Mr. Thomas Lough, the member for West Islington, submitted that many industries would be the better for similar support to what the aniline-dye one is getting, and said that it would be well to hesitate before going any further with the scheme. Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, the member for Hereford and Secretary of the Tariff Commission, submitted that the action of the Government should not take the form of the State-owning and State-running of the industry, but that of guidance and regulation. Mr. T. Taylor, the member for the South-East (Radcliffe) Division of Lancashire, speaking as a woollen-manufacturer, said that the blot on the scheme was the principle that use should enter into a five years' agreement with the company to get their colours from the company alone. If this was struck out he was quite willing to subscribe liberally to the scheme. He added that he had not found a single man who said it would be possible to enforce the conditions. Sir Philip Magnus, member for the London University, considered the scheme to be too ambitious if it was for the period of the war only, and inadequate if otherwise.

The President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Runciman) replied at considerable length. In the course of his speech he stated that the Board of Trade has taken a census of the stocks of dyes in this country, and all that he would say in regard to the result was that the stocks are very low, and that a danger-point would rapidly be reached if some steps are not taken to reorganise the supplies. If Government have been forced to the conclusion that the only way that an exchange of raw materials for finished products could be effected with Switzerland was through a company of users in this country. He then explained the views of the Committee of experts on the subject, as already published in the *C. & D.*, and added that the Government has entered into an arrangement with Swiss manufacture

for new and intermediate products, which will pass across France. The production of the raw materials at home has been organised on a wider basis; the gas companies have helped, as also have the coke-oven owners, who have turned over to the Government practically the whole of their benzoline, from which a large percentage of toluol has been drawn. Mr. Runciman then stated that the Government has obtained an option on the works of Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield, which the Government want to specialise more highly on the later processes. He said the business had been well managed and profitable. The option enables the Government to take over the business at a price in relation to which the average annual profits during the last six years represented about 6 per cent. It is an outright purchase, but Read Holliday's staff will assist the new company, and the organisation of the old company will not be broken up, although the proprietors are to be eliminated and the managers and staff retained. Provisional agreements have also been entered into with one or two concerns in England for the purchase of intermediate products, and arrangements made with the gas companies, but none of these will go through unless they are linked up. He also mentioned that the severest criticism of the scheme had come from the three greatest dye-users in the United Kingdom, and he submitted that they could, to a large extent, take care of themselves. Reference was also made to the use of German patents for dyes, Mr. Runciman stating that it is the intention of the Government to give the new company every opportunity of making the most of German patents, subject, of course, to royalties being paid. That, he said, is a matter for adjustment after the war. He also remarked that the regulations of the Board of Customs and Excise with regard to alcohol would enable the company to obtain permission to use alcohol for industrial purposes free from duty by arranging that the denaturing of such alcohol shall be carried out under conditions which will not hamper the industry. In concluding his speech, Mr. Runciman stated that he believed the sooner the concern is able to stand on its own feet the sooner it is likely to be prosperous. The Committee had had at its elbow two of the greatest chemists in Europe, one of whom previous to the war received a retaining-fee from one of the largest German combines, and is now prepared to devote himself enthusiastically to the conduct of this concern. The best of our chemists, he added, are as good as any in Europe. What we suffer from is that there are not enough of the second grade, and it is the business of the Government to increase the amount of instruction and training for the production of a larger number of chemists of this grade.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain thought the best test that could be applied to the scheme was whether the men who knew most and are most interested are voluntarily putting their money in it. That test, he said, the Government had utterly destroyed, and he proceeded to criticise the scheme severely, submitting that he saw no signs of confidence in it or in the future of the business. Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., the member for Swansea Town, speaking as a chemical-manufacturer, thought it was quite impossible intelligently to spend 4,000,000l. on new plant within the next twelve months, or even two years. He did not take a gloomy view of the possibility of establishing an anti-dye industry in this country, provided they got the proper people in it and expert information, to which Mr. Runciman replied that Professor Green is one of the experts who had been consulted, and Sir Alfred said he was glad to hear that so eminent a man had been consulted. Mr. J. M. Robertson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, replied to the discussion, after which Sir F. Cawley and Mr. Handel Booth also spoke, and, in reply to a question, Mr. Robertson stated that the directors of the company do not propose to proceed to allotment unless 500,000l. is subscribed.

MR. R. FEVER CLARKE, J.P., Ph.C., Gravesend, has been elected a member of the Committee of the local Ragged School.

MR. J. T. FLEET, chemist and druggist, 24 Sheep Street, Rugby, has been elected representative of chemists on the Committee of the local Chamber of Trade.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR HANKOW.—At a meeting recently held at Hankow, at which twenty-five of the leading British firms were represented, it was decided to form a local British Chamber of Commerce. A provisional Committee was elected.

CASTOR OIL.—The Swiss Pharmaceutical Society informs its members, through the "Schweizerische Apotheker Zeitung," that the threatened scarcity of castor oil has been averted, as the Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., of Chicago, have offered to supply medicinal castor oil in any quantity desired.

Insurance Act Dispensing.

A Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

Debits for 1914.

Mr. S. P. Vivian, on behalf of the Insurance Commissioners, has sent the following letter in reply to a charge that the 1914 Regulations will adversely affect payments to Insurance Committees: "I am directed by the National Health Insurance Commission (England) to state that they are satisfied that the Drug Funds of Insurance Committees will not be adversely affected by the provisions of the Regulations. The object of the Regulations is, of course, to prescribe a practical means of arriving at the mean number of insured persons entitled to Medical Benefit in any year. For this purpose the surrender of contribution-cards has been adopted as a convenient basis. With regard to this method it must be borne in mind that the debit in respect of each person who surrenders a card for the first half-year is the full amount of the agreed charge for the year, and a Society is thus charged in respect of every such person for the whole year, notwithstanding that he may have entered into insurance only towards the end of the half-year, or may at any time during the year have lapsed from insurance through death or any other cause. On the other hand, no debit is raised directly in respect of persons who come into insurance during the second half of the year, or who do not surrender contribution-cards owing to their having been in receipt of sickness-cards or disablement benefit or unemployed for the whole of the first half-year. The Commissioners are advised that the excess debits raised in regard to the one class of persons are a fair equivalent for the absence of any debit for the other class, and consequently the basis of charge adopted results in full payment being made in effect for each insured person for the period of the year for which he is entitled to benefit. Provision is also made in Article 6 of the Regulations for basing the necessary calculations on special returns from Societies in lieu of contribution-cards if and when such a course becomes desirable and practicable."

Reports from Local Centres.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances. See also Winter Session.

ENGLAND.

Bath.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on February 11 the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported that the Pharmaceutical Committee had asked that payment of any sum available from the 1914 Drug Fund be made immediately, and not delayed till final credits are received from the Commissioners. The Clerk was instructed to forward the letter to the Commissioners, with the request that any sum standing to the credit of the Committee might be forwarded for distribution to doctors and chemists. The Committee resolved that payments to doctors and chemists during 1915 should be made on the same basis as last year.

Birkenhead.—The Insurance Committee has passed payments to chemists for the period October 12 to December 31, 1914, amounting to 624l. 15s. 7d.

Birmingham.—It was reported to the Insurance Committee on February 23 that chemists' accounts for January 1915 were less by 50 per cent. than those for January 1914. A Sub-Committee reported that they had inquired into a complaint against a chemist that insured persons had been supplied with 8-oz. mixtures when 10-oz. mixtures were ordered, and the larger quantities had been charged for in four cases. The Sub-Committee found that the chemist had been guilty of a breach of his agreement in not supplying the quantities in strict accordance with the prescription, and recommended that he be informed that the Committee would be compelled to take rigorous action if the terms of the agreement were not carried out in future. They further recommended that the Committee express their strong disapproval of the unreasonable attitude adopted by the chemist during the proceedings of the Sub-Committee. The recommendation was adopted.—In the current number of the "Midland Medical Journal" is printed a letter which the Birmingham Panel Committee has sent to its constituents, calling their attention to the deficiency of 5,000l. in the 1913 Drug Fund. The deficiency, it is stated, is due to:

- (1) The ordering of expensive prescriptions (for example, an excessive number of ingredients).
- (2) The giving of extras unnecessarily—i.e. pills, ointments, lotions, etc., many of which carry an extra dispensing-fee.

(3) The issuing of a large number of prescriptions (due in many cases to the fact that patients do not make their mixtures last as long as they were intended to).

(4) The over-liberal way in which oil and malt have been ordered. On this point the Commissioners point out that it is not for us to "feed" our patients.

(5) The large quantities of dressings which have been ordered at one time, especially bandages.

(6) The using of the British Pharmacopœia aquæ. The mixtures of camphor, chloroform, and peppermint in the new Pharmacopœia should, where possible, be substituted for these.

The Panel Committee points out that for 1915 and after, any panel practitioner whose average cost per insured person on his list exceeds 2s. per annum will be surcharged, unless he can show some satisfactory reason why this should not be carried out.

Bolton.—The monthly meeting of the Bolton Pharmacists' Association was held on February 18. Mr. Massey (President) was in the chair, and there were fifteen members present. The President stated that a letter had been received from the Panel Committee saying it was desired to adopt ten stock mixtures in the area of the Insurance Committee. A reply was sent requesting that a meeting be arranged with the Pharmaceutical Committee to discuss the matter. The Pharmaceutical Committee stated the objections to the use of stock mixtures. It was stated that the final payment for 1914 has been made, which leaves a deficit of 1,600*l.*, or a discount of 25 per cent. A scrutiny shows that only 30 per cent. of the medical men are the cause of the deficit. The question of surcharging is still under consideration. The Panel Committee referred back to the Pharmaceutical Committee the question of the expenditure on malt and oil, but the latter Committee contend that it is the duty of the Panel Committee to make any further investigation.

Coventry.—The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee submitted to the Insurance Committee on February 22 a statement regarding dispensing by the local Provident Dispensary. In December 1914 the Commissioners had expressed the opinion that the dispensary is not a person, firm, or body corporate with whom the Committee could enter into an agreement under the Act for the supply of medicines, etc., to the insured. The Dispensary was informed that it was not open to the Committee to continue the existing agreement during 1915, and the Sub-Committee had now to report that the Dispensary had accepted the decision of the Commissioners.

Dudley.—It was reported to a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee that the meeting of the Joint Checking Committee had been adjourned, as the Wolverhampton Committee had not decided to come into the joint checking scheme. (See Wolverhampton.)

Eastbourne.—A meeting of the Eastbourne Pharmacists' Association was held at 2A Terminus Buildings on February 19. Mr. G. A. Harmer (President) was in the chair, and there were also present eight other members and Mr. D. Marchant (Hon. Secretary). The supplementary Tariff for February was considered and approved. The question of joint checking and scrutiny of Insurance prescriptions was considered and decided upon, notwithstanding that there are ample funds within the area. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Insurance Committee recommending this course, and suggesting that half the cost be borne by the Insurance Committee, and 25 per cent. each by the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees. Complaints were also considered, one of which was sent from the Insurance Committee regarding pharmaceutical service. It was decided to take no action, but leave this complaint for the Insurance Committee to deal with. The questions of "Rep. mist." and indistinct prescriptions were also discussed. The Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee was elected, the members being Messrs. H. C. Browne, W. Preece, and Arthur Mills.

Kent.—The complaints regarding the inadequacy of the arrangements for the supply of medicines to the insured at Gillingham (*C. & D.*, February 6, p. 44) appear to have been based on misrepresentations and exaggerations, and have not been substantiated. A Gillingham correspondent informs us that, the area being in the Chatham military zone, all work is done at high pressure, and the chemists are coping satisfactorily with the difficulties attending delay in the delivery of goods, increase of sickness (through overwork and the weather) among dockyardmen and others, and the depletion of their staffs through sickness and recruiting. He considers that chemists deserve to be complimented on their efficiency.

Leeds.—The decision of the Insurance Committee that the full control of the checking staff must remain in the hands of the Committee not being agreeable to the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees, the joint checking scheme

has fallen through (*C. & D.*, February 6, p. 44). The Insurance Committee on February 18 decided to revert to the original system of checking accounts by contract.

Liverpool.—The Pharmaceutical Committee met on Friday, February 19, when it was considered that it would be a convenience, particularly to those chemists who had been hardest hit by discounting, if arrangements could be made for the accounts to be rendered monthly in future, and for monthly payments to be made, instead of quarterly. The Secretary (Mr. G. C. V. Last) was directed to write the Insurance Committee accordingly, and to suggest that if this can be done chemists could send in the prescriptions sorted according to doctors, so as to facilitate application of Regulation 40, which is coming into operation. It was decided also to apply to the Committee for 150*l.* to pay for the scrutiny of the 1914 prescriptions. The audited accounts for 1914 were submitted, amounting to 90*l.* 12s. 6*d.*, and passed for payment.

London.—A meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on February 25, when the Finance Sub-Committee reported that they had had under consideration Circular 47 I.C., relating to the special grant voted by Parliament for the expenses of the administration of Medical Benefit for 1914. As a result of the operation of the revised rate, the income of the Committee's Benefits Administration Fund for 1914 will be reduced by about 4,500*l.* compared with 1913. The Sub-Committee pointed out that, although the new rate is to apply to 1914, the circular was not issued till nearly the end of the year. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee submitted a statement on the position of the 1914 Drug Fund. From the figures submitted it appears that the Drug Fund for the year will amount to approximately 139,824*l.*, and that the amounts of chemists' accounts, as checked, will be about 192,860, leaving a deficiency of 53,036*l.*, or 27.5 per cent. The Sub-Committee does not anticipate that the Drug Fund will be materially replenished as a result of the investigations at present being made by the Panel Committee, with a view to surcharging doctors against whom excessive prescribing may be proved, and they recommended that the attention of the Commissioners be drawn to the position, and that they be asked to take such steps as will ensure that chemists and others on the panel will be adequately remunerated for the drugs, etc., supplied by them to the insured. The Finance Committee concurred in this recommendation. The report of the Panel Committee in regard to their investigations, at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Committee, as to certain cases of alleged excessive prescribing (*C. & D.*, February 20, p. 55) was also submitted by the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee, with the recommendation that eighteen practitioners should be surcharged in sums varying from 2s. 9*d.* to 45*l.* 19s. 7*d.* (total 110*l.* 5s. 2*d.*). A further statement submitted by the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee showed that the name of one chemist had been added to the panel list during January 1915, and the names of two chemists had been withdrawn from the list. The Joint Services Sub-Committee reported that they had considered a case of alleged inaccurate dispensing by a chemist. The practitioner concerned stated that the chemist had tampered with certain of his prescriptions for insured persons, some of the drugs ordered being omitted, and, in the majority of cases, a smaller quantity than that ordered supplied. In regard to the first charge—viz., that only 8 oz. of medicine had been supplied when 20 oz. was ordered, and the remainder was not obtained until two further requests had been made to the chemist—the evidence given by the practitioner and the insured person conflicted with that given by the chemist and his manager. The Sub-Committee therefore refrained from expressing any opinion as to the number of visits paid by the insured person to the chemist. Other charges referred to (a) the failure of the chemist to supply an ointment ordered; (b) supplying fewer powders than ordered; (c) supplying 1 oz. of Glauber salts in place of 2 oz.; and (d) that morphine, the principal ingredient in a mixture ordered for an insured person, had been omitted in dispensing the prescription. In regard to the last, the Sub-Committee had the mixture analysed by an independent analyst, who was unable to find morphine in the amount available for the test. An expert analyst, in evidence before the Sub-Committee, stated that morphine decomposes rapidly in the presence of spt. aether. nit. (which was also contained in the mixture), and that the morphine, if originally present, would have decomposed during the interval between the date of dispensing and the date on which it was analysed. The Sub-Committee came to the conclusions (a) that the allegations made by the practitioner were not substantiated; (b) that the practice evidently adopted occasionally by the chemist concerned of supplying, in the first instance, a smaller quantity of medicines,

rc., than that ordered by the practitioner, and supplying the remainder on another occasion, is, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, reprehensible; they recommended that the practitioner and the chemist be informed of these findings. The Sub-Committee also reported that they had considered a case referred to them by the Medical Service Sub-Committee, in which a practitioner made use of the formula "Rep. mist.," and when the patient was unable to obtain the mixture from her chemist he refused to write a full prescription, and instructed the patient to take the prescription to a particular chemist. The Sub-Committee recommended that the attention of the practitioner be drawn to the Committee's previous decision regarding the use of "Rep. mist." (*C. & D.*, September 26, p. 80). The Medical Service Sub-Committee presented their report for 1914, and reported that during the past month they had investigated complaints against seven panel practitioners, and in one case they came to the conclusion that it would be prejudicial to the efficiency of the medical service that the practitioner should remain on the panel, and that the Commissioners be asked to hold an inquiry into the case.

Plymouth.—The payments to chemists for the January accounts—90 per cent. of the available funds—amounts to 6 per cent. of the accounts rendered. This is the first payment for the new area including Devonport and Stonehouse, and as the chemists of these sections were paid in full up to the amalgamation, the reduced payments are felt to be a considerable hardship in these areas. In connection with the idea that overspent areas must be left to work out their own salvation, a member of the Panel Committee proposed at a meeting of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee that the supplies to the insured must be cut down, irrespective of necessity, until chemists' accounts be brought within the amount available. In reply to a question by a member of the Sub-Committee as to the interests of the insured, it was stated that the extent of the benefits must be cut down to an equality with the funds, and the insured left to deal with the Government. The point as to whether pharmacists have been consulted in regard to the inclusion in the Tariff of such items as rubber bandages, which become a considerable charge on the Drug Fund, was raised at the meeting of the Sub-Committee. The opinion was expressed that the inclusion of such articles renders any reduction of accounts less probable, and that such inclusions are unwarrantable under present conditions, in underpaid areas like Plymouth.

Rotherham.—The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee, in the course of their report presented to the Insurance Committee on February 15, stated that January 1915 had been one of the heaviest months they had experienced, so far as drugs were concerned.

Salford.—The Clerk reported to the Insurance Committee on February 13 that during 1914 the amount claimed for drugs was 7,275*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* (12,064*l.* 3*s.* in 1913); the prescriptions numbered 344,554 (405,748 in 1913); and the average cost per prescription was 5*1d.* (7*1d.* in 1913). The difference between the amounts claimed in the two years was 4,789*l.*, and the difference in the number of prescriptions dispensed 61,194. The report gave rise to considerable discussion, and the opinion was expressed that either in 1913 there was a great deal of over-prescribing, or in 1914 there was a great deal of under-prescribing, and it was suggested that doctors, under fear of surcharges, were giving medicine to their patients free of charge so as to keep down the drug-bill. Finally the matter was remitted to the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee for consideration and report. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported that the Pharmaceutical Committee had asked that the Committee request the Panel Committee to make their report as to alleged excessive prescribing in 1913 as soon as possible. It was agreed to comply with the request. The same Sub-Committee reported that a letter had been received from the Commissioners in regard to the suggestion adopted by the Committee at their last meeting, that a register of qualified managers of panel chemists' shops in the borough should be kept by the Committee. The Commissioners stated that the Committee would have no power to enforce the requisite notification, and pointed out that the Pharmacy Acts contained provisions dealing with the exhibition of certificates of qualification and the keeping of a register by the Pharmaceutical Society. The Sub-Committee, however, recommended that the Committee adhere to their decision that a register of the nature indicated be kept, and that chemists be requested to co-operate by furnishing the required information.

Sheffield.—As panel chemists are somewhat anxious as to the state of the 1914 Drug Fund, and no official statement is likely to be published by the Insurance Committee until the final credits have been issued by the Commissioners, the Pharmaceutical Committee have had a com-

parative statement made for 1913 and 1914. The first six months of 1914 showed a very serious deficit, and, upon representations by the Pharmaceutical Committee, strong measures were taken by the Panel Committee, with the result that the figures (based on the 1913 credits) come out slightly better than in 1913. The year 1914 shows a deficit of 958*l.*, compared with 1,300*l.* in 1913 (1*s.* 11½*d.* in the pound). The following figures are of interest: Drug accounts, 1913—First quarter, 3,502*l.*; second quarter, 4,017*l.*; third quarter, 3,975*l.*; fourth quarter, 4,603*l.* 1914—first quarter, 4,603*l.*; second quarter, 4,455*l.*; third quarter, 3,425*l.*; fourth quarter, 2,935*l.* Number of prescriptions—1913, 514,081; 1914, 509,985. Average cost per prescription—1913: First quarter, 6*04d.*; second quarter, 7*39d.*; third quarter, 7*88d.*; fourth quarter, 8*95d.*; average cost for the year, 7*55d.* 1914: First quarter, 8*25d.*; second quarter, 8*07d.*; third quarter, 6*8d.*; fourth quarter, 6*75d.*; average cost for the year, 7*47d.*—The Clerk to the Insurance Committee (Mr. W. E. Hart), addressing the Friendly Societies' Council, said that they had heard much of extravagant prescribing, and perhaps there was good reason for some of the statements made. He pointed out that the average price per prescription in 1913 and 1914 was very nearly the same (see above). Cases of extravagant prescribing had occurred, and he mentioned a case in which special baths had to be prepared for an insured patient, and the prescription ordered sufficient material for eighty baths.—Mr. Lancaster, checker to the Insurance Committee, is at present laid aside by illness, and the work of checking will therefore fall somewhat in arrears.

Southampton.—Mr. A. H. M. Purse (Sunderland) has been appointed to check the 1914 prescriptions (*C. & D.*, February 20, p. 55), the work to be done by May 31, 1915. An agreement has now been arrived at that, for 1914, distilled water having been used will be paid for. In regard to the 1915 Tariff, it is understood that "aq. font." will be used when prescribed, but chemists have not given up the principle of the use of distilled water in dispensing. It has been agreed that, unless items in prescriptions are marked B.P. 1914, the preparations of the 1898 Pharmacopœia will remain in use till March 31, 1915.

Southport.—In moving the adoption of the minutes of the Finance Sub-Committee, presented at the February meeting of the Insurance Committee, Mr. J. W. Kelly stated that at the previous meeting, through an error, a deduction was made in the chemists' accounts on account of a supposed deficit in the Drug Fund. The mistake was discovered on the following day, and it appeared that they had a considerable surplus in the Fund. Chemists would be paid in full to the end of December, and a percentage would be paid on January accounts so far as they have been rendered. The minutes were approved. (*C. & D.*, February 6, p. 46.)

Sunderland.—Mr. E. R. Cherrett, chemist and druggist, 19 Church Street, Monkwearmouth, Sunderland, has been appointed by the Commissioners a member of the Insurance Committee, in place of Mr. W. Nimmo, chemist and druggist, who has resigned.

Surrey.—The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee recommended to the Insurance Committee on February 24 that advance payments of 90 per cent. of the accounts as rendered be made to chemists for the first quarter of 1915, and that the model rules for the administration of Medical Benefit submitted by the Commissioners be approved, with slight modifications. The statement of accounts submitted by the Finance and General Purposes Sub-Committee showed that for the period November 12 to December 31 the chemists had been paid 302*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, and for January 1915 845*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* The Medical Service Sub-Committee reported that a complaint against a panel practitioner had not been substantiated on investigation.

Wolverhampton.—It was announced at a meeting of the Insurance Committee on February 19 that Miss Jones had been appointed checker under the Dudley, Smethwick, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton joint scheme at a salary of 120*l.* a year. The Wolverhampton Committee will pay one-third of the outlay.

Yorkshire.—The West Riding Local Medical and Panel Committee met on January 29, when the representatives on the Joint Checking Committee reported that the Joint Committee had agreed to the increase of staff necessitated by the checking arrangements, but thought it desirable that the Insurance Committee should bear the whole cost. The Committee agreed that the new B.P. should not come into force in the area until after March 31, 1915, and the Secretary was instructed to notify the Clerk of the Insurance Committee accordingly.

SCOTLAND.

Drug Accounts Committee.—The Commissioners have announced that the following gentlemen have been duly appointed or elected to constitute the first Drug Accounts

Committee: Dr. G. C. Anderson, Methil; Mr. Benjamin Connell Cox, Largs; Dr. James R. Drever, Cathcart, Glasgow; Mr. John Grieve, Port Dundas, Glasgow; Mr. John Rutherford Hill, Edinburgh; Mr. Joseph Johnstone, J.P., Lochwinnoch; Mr. G. Shiach Kitchin, Glasgow; Mr. R. D. McEwan, J.P., Glasgow; Mr. Alex. MacEwan, Inverness; Mr. D. Macnab, Perth; Mr. James Murdoch, Hamilton; Bailie David O'Brien, Dumfries; Mr. Joseph Simpson, Portobello; and Mr. Wm. Balsillie Small, Hamilton.

Dundee.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on February 17 a discussion took place regarding the action for interdict raised by certain Insurance Committees against the proposed Central Prescription-checking Bureau. The Chairman pointed out that the Committee had approved the principle of the proposal, and they could not join the petitioning Committees without rescinding that resolution. It was stated that the cost is estimated at 200*l.*, and that the financial liability would rest on the members personally, as the Committees have no funds for such a purpose. The Clerk said there was nothing to prevent the Committee voluntarily joining the petitioning Committees if they desire to do so.

Edinburgh.—The question of the limitation of doctors' lists of patients has been discussed by the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee of the Edinburgh Insurance Committee, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to make inquiries into the matter and report. The Clerk reported that of the surplus of 3,278*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* remaining in the Medical Benefit Fund for 1913, 546*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* will be divided among chemists on the 1913 panel and 2,732*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* among practitioners on the 1913 panel. The Sub-Committee was informed that intimation had been received from the returning officer for the Drugs Accounts Committee election, 1915, that Mr. J. Simpson, convener of the Sub-Committee, was elected the representative on that Committee for the electoral division. A report on the checking of prescription-forms for the month to December 11, 1914, was submitted. Of 13,923 forms, the number checked was 11,853. The average cost per form was 8½*d.*—a considerable reduction on the average and 2½*d.* less than the previous month. The checker stated that "this striking decrease seems traceable to the absence during most of the month of two practitioners, whose average when taken in July was relatively high." The amount claimed was 502*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, of which 501*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* was admitted as due. An order for "Jaconetto" was disallowed, as it is not on the list of appliances and it was agreed to ask the Commissioners to put it on. A list of prices for unpriced articles in the list was received from the Commissioners. It was reported that Mr. George Ferric, chemist, 255 Canongate, had resigned from the panel list of chemists, as he intended giving up business.

Glasgow.—Panel chemists have now received cheques for the arrears down to November, and there is enough in the Drug Fund to pay accounts for December in full, although it will take up almost the whole of the 2*s.* The Panel Committee interviewed on Tuesday the last of the seventy-three panel doctors who may be surcharged for excessive prescribing.

WALES.

Flintshire.—The Insurance Committee on February 11 adopted a resolution forwarded from the Carnarvonshire Committee to the effect that strong representations be made to the Welsh Association of Insurance Committees, asking the Association to take the necessary steps to bring the precarious state of the Drug Fund in many Welsh areas before the Welsh Commissioners, with a view to ascertaining whether anything can be done to avoid hardship to those supplying drugs, etc.

Pembrokeshire.—At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee held recently, the Secretary (Mr. J. L. Jenkins) explained the position of the Drug Fund (*C. & D.*, February 20, p. 56). Mr. J. H. Llewellyn expressed the opinion that the deficit was not due to over-prescribing by the local doctors, and that it was evident from the start that there was not sufficient money set aside for drugs. The relation of the Sanatorium and Drug Funds was discussed, and it was stated that the Drug Fund suffered on account of the reluctance of some medical men to frighten their patients by labelling them sanatorium cases. The general opinion of the Committee was not appreciative of the Welsh Commissioners.

Swansea.—The local Medical Committee at a recent meeting discussed the proposed Central Checking Bureau for Wales, and resolved to oppose its formation strenuously. The Committee is prepared to support a local scheme, one-third of the cost of which is to be borne by the Panel Committee.

Winter Session of Meetings of Trade Associations.

(See also "Insurance Act Dispensing.")

Cardiff.—A meeting of the Cardiff Pharmacists' Association was held on February 23, Mr. S. B. Eason (President) in the chair. On the suggestion of the Secretary (Mr. J. Murray), it was decided to endeavour to arrange a joint meeting with the Newport and Barry Associations for the discussion of matters of special interest. The meeting then discussed the sale of laudanum, the stocking of certain proprietary articles which do not show a reasonable profit, and breaking bulk of certain proprietary pills, etc. In regard to the two latter questions, the Secretary was instructed to place the views of the Association before the Local Associations' Executive Committee.

Edinburgh.—A meeting of the Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association was held at 36 York Place on February 10, Mr. W. Lockerbie Thomson, B.Sc. (President), in the chair, when a discussion on *The New British Pharmacopœia* was opened by Mr. Henry Stout, who dealt chiefly with the materia medica of the Pharmacopœia, in which respect he thought it is in many ways a great improvement on its immediate predecessor. He considered that an alkaloidal standard should have been given for henbane-leaves and he found it difficult to understand that, while belladonna-leaves are standardised, no standard of alkaloidal value is given for belladonna-root. He did not quite understand the low standard of ether-solubility for scammony resin, as both scammony-root and Mexican scammony-root yield a resin entirely soluble in ether. Mr. Stout also summarised the additions to the chemical materia medica of the Pharmacopœia. Mr. David Murray contributed notes on some of the galenicals. Acetum scillæ he found a very unsatisfactory preparation, as, after macerating, the squill swells and absorbs most of the menstruum, and, after pressing, the acetum is loaded with mucilage, making it exceedingly difficult to filter. Even after getting it clear it begins to deposit in a day or two. In regard to collodium vesicans, it is too much to expect powdered cochineal to settle in a collodion in any reasonable time. He advised macerating the cochineal in the acetone of the blistering-liquid before adding the other ingredients. In the case of tr. capsici, his experience seemed to show that in cold weather 60-per-cent. alcohol scarcely retains the oleo-resin in solution. The fixing of an alkaloidal standard for tr. hyoscyami would have excluded the use of inferior leaves of foreign origin. Mr. J. Tait read a paper on *The Ether-solubility of Citric Acid*. He referred to his previous work on the subject (*C. & D.*, 1903, I., 581), and disagreed with the Pharmacopœia statement that citric acid is "slightly soluble in ether." He had been unable to obtain on the market a single authentic sample either of ether, B.P. 1914, or æther purificatus, B.P. 1914, the nearest he could obtain being a sample of sp. gr. 0.722. The solubility of citric acid in this sample was 1 in 27, and of tartaric acid 1 in 116, which agreed with his previous determinations (1 in 30 and 1 in 118 respectively). He was of opinion that the B.P. statement should be that citric acid is "soluble 1 in 40 of ether," and in the case of tartaric acid that "it is slightly soluble in ether," thus distinguishing it from citric acid. [Compare with *C. & D.*, February 6, p. 49.—**ERROR.**] Mr. J. Rutherford Hill said there ought to be a definite period between publication of the B.P. and its coming into force. He also thought that early copies of the book ought to be made available at the headquarters of the Pharmaceutical Societies in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. The preface to the B.P. placed on the pharmacist the whole responsibility as to an unusually large dose, and it is a new and a very serious matter to find a duty imposed upon the pharmacist in the B.P., which is published pursuant to the Medical Act of 1858. In such circumstances any official direction comes to have the force of a statutory obligation, and the Medical Act, 1858, is not the proper legislation under which obligations should be placed upon pharmacists. A Pharmacy Act is the only proper place for statutory regulations concerning the duties of pharmacists. The statement that citric acid yields no characteristic reaction for iron is not in accordance with trade fact (*C. & D.*, 1909, II., 971, and 1910, I., 324). He considered that the official monograph should read: "Not more than the very slightest reactions for iron, calcium, and sulphates." As to the use of Puschi's test for tartaric acid in citric acid, the quantities specified are too extravagant, and the time given too long. In regard to the use of the names alumen purificatum and borax purificatus, Mr. Hill pointed out that both "alum" and "borax" have now disap-

appeared from the Pharmacopœia, and emphasised the necessity for some definite standards of purity for these substances under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. He also dealt with the official monographs on liquor bismuthi, tr. card. Co_2 , zinc salts, and the volumetric solutions. Mr. J. A. Forret followed with remarks on the weights and measures of the Pharmacopœia, the dilute acids, and the processes of maceration and percolation. Messrs. Cowie, Dott, and John Gilmour joined in the discussion.

Glasgow.—A meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association was held at the Royal Institute Hall, Glasgow, on February 18. Mr. McMillan (President) was in the chair, and there was a crowded attendance. Fifteen new members were elected. Mr. Malcolm M. Irvine, Ph.C., Principal of the Glasgow School of Pharmacy, gave a paper entitled *A Criticism of the British Pharmacopœia, 1914*. The following are the chief points of this interesting contribution: Referring to the use of the metric system, he said the essential factors in this change are beyond the control of the British Medical Council, and, after discussing the question, Mr. Irvine concluded that there is a real danger in the liability to misplace the decimal point. The relationship of avoirdupois weights and measures does not make it a matter of urgency to obtain the large metric weights required for preparing galenicals. It will, however, facilitate the preparation of galenicals and the use of the metric system when the weights are readily available. The definite pronouncement regarding percentage solution was referred to, the principle of weight in volume in dispensing being a very important one. The conversion of doses from one system of weights to another will cause inconvenience, as there are no simple numerical relations between the two systems. On this account the Pharmacopœia employs round numbers. There is not, however, entire agreement in the equivalences. It was remarked that in the case of the morphine solutions uniformity has been sacrificed rather than increase the dose by 10 per cent., whereas the dose of laudanum has been increased by 33 per cent. The threadbare descriptions of chemical substances was commented upon—*e.g.*, the description of hard paraffin as "a mixture of solid hydrocarbons," applies equally to naphthalene balls. There is a waste of space in repeating practically identical monographs—*e.g.*, acet scillæ and acet. urginæ. Mr. Irvine deplored the return to empirical formulæ, which, educationally and technically, are less useful than constitutional formulæ. Limitations of space have made the work less varied and less useful to the general prescriber than ever, although great pains seem to have been taken to produce an analytical compendium. The methods of testing and standardisation have been raised to a high pitch of perfection, but this only heightens the weakness of the work in other directions. The relaxation in the requirements as to the quality of such drugs as aloe, benzoin, and asafoetida was deplored. [Remarks on other points are reserved.]

Hull.—A meeting of the Hull Pharmaceutical Association was held on February 23 at the Grosvenor Hotel. There was a good attendance, presided over by Mr. I. W. Chapman (President). A letter was read from the County of London Pharmaceutical Association asking support for "The Script." Mr. T. Smith said that to support a new paper would introduce an element of weakness, as the trade is already well served by the present papers. This view was shared by the meeting. Mr. W. Kenny was elected a member. On the subject of the Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Relief Fund, Mr. T. Robinson reported that the amount received at present for this object was 26*l.* 2*s.*, and he had still several calls to make. This sum includes 5*l.* from the funds of the Association, a guinea contributed by the President (Mr. I. W. Chapman), and 5*l.* 5*s.* from Loffhouse & Saltner. After some discussion on the question of proper labels for tincture of opium and paregoric, it was recommended that in all cases labels should clearly indicate whether the contents of the bottle were prepared in accordance with the B.P. of 1898 or 1914. A suggestion was made that attention should be called to the sale of laudanum and paregoric substitutes by unqualified men. The matter was left in the hands of the Committee. Mr. Agar was congratulated on his recovery from a serious illness.

London.—A meeting of the Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association was held at St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on February 24. Mr. J. Hassall France (President) in the chair. The evening was devoted to the reading of short papers by members. Mr. A. J. Gibbons dealt with *The Pharmacist and Red Cross Work*, giving a very full account of the work of Voluntary Aid Detachments and their relationship to the Red Cross Society and the Territorial Force Organisation. The duties of the pharmacist in such detachments were clearly explained, and a number of manuals recommended by the

Red Cross Society for training were submitted for inspection. A number of questions were asked, and were satisfactorily answered by the author of the paper. Mr. A. H. Jenkin then read a paper on *The B.P. 1914*. He traced the history of pharmacopœia-making from the date of the first London Pharmacopœia, and dealt with the new volume, particularly from the point of view of the public pharmacist. Several members took part in the discussion which followed, the problems arising from the introduction of the metric weights and measures being specially dealt with. The authors were cordially thanked for their papers.

London County.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the County Pharmaceutical Association was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on February 23. Mr. Edmund White in the chair. The question was raised as to the position of retailers, other than those entitled to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist, regarding the sale of "known, admitted, and approved" remedies. After discussion, it was decided that cases of alleged infringements should be notified to the local Excise officer. A recommendation was agreed to be sent to each District Association for insertion in their rules: "That where a member of the Committee has been absent from three consecutive meetings of the Committee (unless his absence is due to illness or other reasonable cause), his seat on the Committee shall be considered as vacated, and another person appointed to fill the vacancy." A resolution from the East London Pharmacists' Association concerning the discounting clause was discussed. The report of the Pharmaceutical Insurance Sub-Committee was duly received and adopted. The Special Organisation Sub-Committee presented their amended report, which was unanimously adopted.

London (N.).—A "fireside social" in connection with the North London Pharmacists' Association was held on February 18 at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Mumford, Woodlands, Linden Road, West Green. There was a very large attendance. Mr. Mumford read a paper entitled *What I Think*. It resolved itself into the impressions of a man on the road in his dealings with pharmacists, and provoked a very interesting discussion. Refreshments were afterwards served, and then a musical programme followed, contributed by the Misses Attwood, Day-Lewis, Mrs. J. C. Carter, and Messrs. Attwood, Roy Dow, Cooper, and Keith. Votes of thanks to the host and hostess and the artistes closed the evening.

London (S.W.).—A whist-drive in connection with the South-West London Pharmacists' Association was held at the Clapham Hall, Clapham, S.W., on February 24. There was a good attendance, which included the President and Mrs. Keall, the Treasurer and Mrs. Evans, the Secretary and Mrs. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Hingo Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. Melhuish, Mr. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Tocher, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Whatmough, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Keith, and Pipe-Corporal J. W. Tocher (Edinburgh). Mr. Arrowsmith acted as M.C., and was assisted by Mr. Atkins. There were eighteen tables, and before play commenced the President welcomed the members and visitors from other Associations. The prizes were won as follows: *Ladies*—(1) Mrs. Atkins, (2) Miss Simpson, (highest score) Mrs. Redgwell; *Gentlemen*—(1) Mr. Shakerley, (2) Mr. Malcolm, (highest score) Mr. Keith. Mrs. Evans distributed the prizes. A collection-box was provided for contributions to the Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Relief Fund, from which a good yield is expected.

Manchester Assistants.—The annual prize competition of the Manchester Chemists' Assistants' Association will be held on March 10, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., in the Medical School of the University, Coupland Street entrance. The competition will consist of a written examination on the elements of pharmacy, and the usual three prizes will be awarded—*viz.* (1) A copy of Remington's "Pharmacy," given by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.; (2) a prize of books (value 1*l.* 1*s.*) by the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association; and (3) a book prize (value 10*s.* 6*d.*) by the Association. The competition is open to unqualified assistants and apprentices not over twenty-two years of age in Manchester or Salford or within a radius of twelve miles. The third prize is restricted to candidates under nineteen years of age. Candidates must give notice in writing of their intention to compete to Mr. James Grier, the University, Manchester (from whom further information can be obtained), on or before March 15.—The Association is arranging for a whist-drive to be held on the evening of March 10 at the Clarion Café, Market Street, Manchester.

Nottingham.—At the February meeting of the local Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, F.R.S.L., the city librarian, delivered a lecture on *Belgium*

before the War. The lecture was listened to by a large audience, and at the close a collection was taken in aid of the Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Relief Fund.

Society of Chemical Industry.—After the meeting of the Council in Burlington House, London, on Tuesday, February 23, the President (Professor G. G. Henderson) and Council entertained Mr. Watson Smith, ex-editor of the "Journal" of the Society, at an after-Council dinner in the Hôtel d'Italie. In the course of the evening Mr. Thomas Tyrer asked Sir William Crookes, O.M., as *doyen* of the chemical Press, to present Mr. Watson Smith with a souvenir in the form of a portfolio containing an address signed by all the past-Presidents of the Society, the Council, officers, and abstractors. The address was as follows:

DEAR MR. WATSON SMITH.—On your resignation of the editorship of the "Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry" we, who have been associated with you from the foundation of the Society, or at the least for many years, desire to offer you our congratulations on the success which has been achieved. You assisted at the foundation of the Society and have seen it progress. You took charge of the production of the "Journal" at the beginning, and have supervised it for thirty-three years. The local Sections and the peripatetic annual general meetings enabled men engaged in applied chemistry to meet together, and the "Journal" at all times united the widely scattered members. From the first the "Journal" has not merely published the contributions from the Sections, but has aimed at supplying information with regard to the developments of applied chemistry and chemical-manufacturers throughout the world, with very considerable success.

We feel that you may congratulate yourself, as we congratulate you, on the result of your labours, and we trust that you may long enjoy restful health and happiness whilst others carry on the work to which you have devoted so many years of your life.

Your very sincere friends.

The address was on vellum, and bound in emerald-green Russia leather lined with crimson moiré silk, the front cover bearing the monograms "W.S." and "S.C.I." and the dates 1881-1914 in red and green. Sir William Crookes having presented the portfolio, Mr. Watson Smith made an exceedingly interesting speech, in the course of which he mentioned that the Society grew from the Faraday Club, which had been founded in Widnes and which proposed to extend to Lancashire; but Sir Henry E. Roscoe, who was then appealed to, suggested that it should be international. The first London meeting was held in June 1881, Mr. Thomas Tyrer being then the Secretary of the London Section. Mr. Watson Smith's speech was a revelation to at least the younger generation of those present, and by special request he promised to put together all the documents that he has regarding the origin of the Society for preservation by the Society.

Southampton.—A summary of the work of the local Pharmacists' Association indicates that an attempt was made to deal with the position created by the outbreak of war, and a list of minimum prices for articles affected was issued. On September 3 minimum retail prices for methylated spirits (61 o.p.) at 6*d.* per pint, 11*d.* per quart, and 3*s.* 6*d.* per gal. were fixed, to which the whole of the retailers agreed. It was proposed to issue monthly alterations in the minimum prices, but up to the present this has not matured. This matter, together with a scheme for minimum dispensing prices based on the Insurance Tariff, is to come up for discussion later. On the introduction of the new B.P. a meeting of local pharmacists was addressed by Mr. W. Martin (Vice-President), who gave a general sketch of the main alterations. The discussion is to be resumed at a future date, when Mr. Brierley, the borough analyst, is to deal with the matter from a public analyst's point of view.

Thames Valley.—A meeting of the Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association was held at Kingston-on-Thames on February 24. The President (Mr. Bunker) was in the chair. Mr. Clement (Hampton) presented a report from the Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee, from which it appears that the Insurance Committee is to be asked to issue a list of the medicaments which may or may not be prescribed for Insurance patients. The accounts for last year will be settled in May, and the first instalment for January 1915 will be paid on March 16. Mr. A. Higgs, J.P. (Kingston), presented a report from the Surrey Pharmaceutical Committee, and impressed upon those present the necessity of rendering accounts promptly each month. The Panel Committee has issued a Pharmacopœia. A discussion took place on *Dispensing for Dependents of the soldiers and sailors*. Mr. Clement said it had been brought to his notice that persons had been supplied with books who were not necessitous. He thought the dispensing privilege is being abused. It was left open to each pharmacist to see the doctors in his district and explain the position to them. Under the title of *Notes at the Counter and in the Pharmacy*, the President gave several hints which he had found useful in his pharmacy. A wooden spoon, he said, is better than a spatula

for filling a box with borax and honey. A piece of cotton-wool wetted with alkali is very useful for cleaning out a shop-round. White court plaster is a convenient article for labelling dispensing-bottles the label should be written with a thick pen. The plaster is not easily soiled, and can be readily cleaned. At dry seasons of the year a damp cloth should be put in the cork drawer, and stock corks should not be kept in too dry a place. Tinct. benz. eo. is a good medium for sticking labels on tins. Dispensing-scales should have a glass or marble top, as the ordinary wooden top soon becomes soiled and is not easily cleaned. Mr. Bray (Teddington) added that he had found a solution of resin in methylated spirit (2½ oz. to a pint) excellent for affixing labels to tins. Mr. Hugo Wolff (Tottenham) then addressed the meeting on *Scientific Salesmanship*. Honest goods, fair prices, and courtesy would lead, he said, to an increase of trade to pharmacists.

West Bromwich.—A meeting of the West Bromwich Pharmaceutical Association was held on February 25, when Mr. Geo. Hampton gave a paper on *Pharmacy for the Pharmacist*, which embodied the ideas formed during his thirty years' experience of the drug-trade. The pharmacist's training should be as follows: Pass Preliminary examination before apprenticeship; sign indentures at the age of sixteen, for four years, with a registered pharmacist; at the age of twenty pass an Intermediate examination in bookkeeping, botany, pharmacy, pharmacy laws, dispensing, chemistry, and materia medica; a twelve-months' course at a school of pharmacy should precede the Final or Qualifying examination. He would allow the student two attempts at each examination. Then, as regards business, there should be one man, one pharmacy, to each 5,000 population. The pharmacist not to prescribe, the doctor not to dispense. Dispensing in hospitals, dispensaries, prisons, Army, Navy, or any other form of dispensing, to be under the control of a pharmacist. Keep our own doorstep clean, observe pharmacy laws and rules strictly, dispense N.H.I. prescriptions with as much care and precision as private ones. Join all societies that helped pharmacy. Continuing, he contended that the Pharmacopœia should be compiled by doctors and pharmacists; the formulae revised and increased so as to include domestic remedies, labelled with full instructions, so that a medical man need not be troubled to prescribe for very simple ailments. The Registrar of Pharmacy should be a Government official, and there should be a compulsory annual registration of one guinea, and inspectors of pharmacies. The licence to practise to be cancelled for unprofessional conduct. Increase the Poisons Schedule, and impose a fee of 5*d.* for registration in addition to the cost of poison sold. Fix prices for retail sales and for dispensing, using the present N.H.I. Tariff as a basis. Further, Mr. Hampton would prohibit the sale of so-called medicated wines; sell patents at fixed rates for all and any—1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* Wholesalers to invoice at selling price, less 25 per cent.; the makers to allow another 10 per cent. to the wholesaler. All supplies of patents to be obtained from the wholesaler, since P.A.T.A. cannot exist without his support. A spirited discussion followed Mr. Hampton's remarks, which were on the whole favourably received. Messrs. Barnes, Rex Allen, Griffith, Keene, and Kensey-Bourne took part in the discussion. A vote of thanks to Mr. Hampton concluded the proceedings.—Dr. Selwyn Edwards and Dr. Clarke have promised to contribute papers to the local Association in March and April respectively. In June, July, and August the members hope to visit pharmaceutical laboratories and surgical-dressing factories. Mr. Beattie's demonstration on hypnotism is being held over through inability to procure a suitable subject.

Wolverhampton.—The annual meeting of the Wolverhampton Chemists' Association was held on February 11. Mr. E. H. Bowdler (Vice-President) in the chair. The annual report and statement of accounts were read and approved. The following officers were re-elected: *President*, Mr. E. E. Hall; *Vice-President*, Mr. E. H. Bowdler; *Treasurer*, Mr. S. Phillips; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. J. H. Coleman; *Committee*, Messrs. Gibson, Dunn, C. Warner, R. Warner, and Wilcock. Votes of thanks were given to the officers for their services during the past year. The sum of three guineas was remitted to the Benevolent Fund.

KNOWING HIS BUSINESS, perfect knowledge of his stock, considerate treatment of patrons, are the things which go to make up the ultimate success of the present-day pharmacist.—*Proceedings Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.*

TRAPPING MOSQUITOES.—The great attraction which navy blue has for mosquitoes might be employed, suggests Dr. A. E. Shipley in the "British Medical Journal," as a means of trapping the insects. A dark-blue sticky material might be more effective as a means of preventing the mosquitoes escaping.

Trade Report.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, E.C., February 25, 6.30 p.m.

BUSINESS in chemicals and drugs continues on usual lines, and confidence is expressed in the commercial situation in spite of the bluff "blockade" of British ports. Steamship services are being maintained with few, if any, alterations in sailings, and the arrival of produce continues without disturbance. Changes in value again mostly favour sellers, these comprising balsam Peru, chiretta, saffron, potashes, various potash salts, including permanganate, phenolphthalein, copper sulphate, Japanese wax, canary, caraway, and English mustard-seed. Among the firmer articles are W.I. distilled lime oil, potash prussiate, gentian, pimento, Japanese refined camphor (c.i.f.). Menthol and opium are steady. Lemon, bergamot, star-anise, and clove oils are among the cheaper articles. Shellac is easier, dextrin and farinas very firm. The principal changes are as under:

Higher	Firmer	Easier
Acetanilide	Aspirin	Anise oil (star) spot and c.i.f.
Balsam Peru	Camphor (Jap. ref. slabs, c.i.f.)	Bergamot oil
Canary-seed	Gentian	Clove oil
Caraway-saffron	Lime-juice	Lemon oil
Chiretta	Lime oil (W.I.)	Shellac
Copper sulphate	Pimento	
Glucose	Potash prussiate	
Mustard-seed	Rape oil	
Oxalic acid		
Palm oil (Lagos)		
Phenolphthalein		
Potashes		
Saffron		
Wax, Japan (c.i.f.)		

Cablegram.

BERGEN, February 25.—The cod-fishing in the Lofoten districts is uneven; market for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil is unaltered at 105s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen, being equivalent to about 110s. to 112s. c.i.f. London.

London Markets.

ACETANILIDE is dearer, spot holders asking 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. and even 3s.; there is a good inquiry.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE.—The value of this solvent is 3s. 2d. per lb.

ACETONE is quoted at 105l. per ton for latest Government specification quality.

AMMONIA SULPHATE—Quiet; grey 25-per-cent. is 13l. per ton net naked at works London; Hull 24-per-cent. is 13l. 12s. 6d. to 13l. 15s.; Liverpool 14l., Leith 13l. 17s. 6d., less 3l. per cent. f.o.b.

ANISE OIL (STAR)—"Red Ship" brand for shipment has receded to 3s. 6d. c.i.f.; spot price is 3s. 11d. to 4s.

ASPIRIN (ACETYSALICYLIC ACID) of Continental make is quoted at 9s. to 9s. 6d. per lb., being dearer.

BALSAM PERU.—Holders of what little is obtainable on spot ask 9s. to 9s. 6d. net, and to arrive 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. c.i.f.

BERGAMOT OIL.—The demand, according to an advice from Sicily, is much smaller than usual this year, and prices continue to remain unaltered. The spot values are from 11s. 6d. to 12s., and 10s. 6d. to 11s. c.i.f. to come forward.

BORAX.—As intimated last week, borax was advanced by 30s. and boric acid by 40s. per ton. *Howards'* prices are as follows: Acid boric crystals, in 5-cwt. lots, 35s.; 1-cwt., 34s.; powdered, 5-cwt., 35s.; 1-cwt., 36s. Refined Borax B.P. crystals, 5-cwt., 21s.; 1-cwt., 22s.; powdered, 5-cwt., 23s.; 1-cwt., 24s.; granular, 5-cwt., 23s.; 1-cwt., 24s. per cwt. net cash, without engagement.

CALABAR BEANS.—Small sales have been made in Liverpool at 7d per lb.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese 2½ lb. slabs for February-March shipment have been sold at 1s. 4½d. c.i.f., and March-April at 1s. 4d. c.i.f. for several hundred cases. Subsequently sellers of February-March quote 1s. 4½d. c.i.f. Sales of ¼-oz. tablets have been made at 1s. 5½d. c.i.f.

CANARY-SEED is again dearer, with sales of fair to good at 97s. to 100s. per quarter, and quotations are now raised to 100s. for fair and 102s. 6d. for good.

CARAWAY-SEED is dearer at 34s. 6d. for good Dutch and 33s. 6d. for ordinary on the spot.

CHIRETTA is now scarce, with holders asking 7d. to 8d. on the spot.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is quoted at from 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

CINCHONA.—At the London auction on Tuesday 129 bales West African quill sold at good prices, including fair at 5½d. and mixed quill 4½d.

CITRIC ACID is quoted at from 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. on spot.

CITRONELLA OIL.—Java is quoted at 4s. 6d. on spot and 4s. c.i.f.; the latter price could probably be shaded. Ceylon is worth 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. spot and 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. c.i.f.

CLOVE OIL.—The quotations of English distillers are now from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 5d. per lb., according to quantity.

COD-LIVER OIL.—The Lofoten cod-fishing is proceeding in a regular manner, and with so far favourable results, as the figures given below show. Buyers for the most part are prepared to look on, supplying their immediate wants from spot stocks, which are fairly plentiful. Agents quote from 110s. to 115s. per barrel c.i.f. London, plus war-risk.

Writing on February 15, our Bergen correspondent reports that the cod-fishing is favoured by calm weather all round the coast, and has given pretty fair results. The total catch up to date is as follows:

	1912	1913	1914	1915
Catch of cod (millions)...	12.5	7.0	5.0	5.5
Yield of c.l.o. (hect.) ...	11,500	5,900	4,900	5,900
Yield of liver for raw oils (hect.) ...	2,800	2,200	2,000	1,700

The quotation of 105s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen (=to 112s. c.i.f.) is maintained for prime non-congealing oil. The exports from Bergen during January 1915 amount to 6,755 barrels, against 3,243 barrels in the same month of 1914.

Messrs. Brodr. Aarsaether, of Aalesund, in their weekly report, give the following statistics up to February 20:

	Catch of cod	Livers for raw oil (hect.)	Yield of c.l.o. (hect.)
Lofoten, 1915...	1,400,000	287	1,570
do. 1914...	1,200,000	229	1,137
Whole country, 1915...	7,900,000	2,217	8,953
do. 1914...	7,000,000	2,141	6,883

The market still remains very firm, but it is still too early to forecast the development of the fishing. New season's Lofoten oil is nominally 115s. per barrel c.i.f. London.

CLOVES steady, with spot sales of fair Zanzibar at from 6½d. to 6¾d.; to arrive there are buyers of January-March at 6d. c.i.f., and March-May delivery is quoted 6¾d.

COPPER SULPHATE has advanced 15s. per ton to 27l. 15s. to 28l. for the usual Liverpool brands for prompt and forward delivery.

CREAM OF TARTAR is unchanged at 145s. on spot for 98-per-cent. powder.

DEXTRIN.—With difficulty in obtaining shipments from Holland, market is firm and rising, best Dutch being 26l. per ton; the same applies to *Farina*, which is 22l. ex wharf.

FORMALDEHYDE is offered at from 50s. to 52s. per cwt.

GALANGAL.—There is a fair inquiry, but the spot market is bare of stock, and imports from Hong Kong appear to have temporarily ceased pending rearrangement of the trade there, which was in the hands of German firms.

GALLS.—Further sales of Persian blue have been made at 80s. on spot, being firm.

GENTIAN.—The c.i.f. price has advanced about 4s. per cwt., and spot holders are firm at 30s. for good dry root.

GINGER.—Sales of good washed Cochin have been made at 26s. on spot. Common to good Jamaica is quoted 38s. to 45s., and good 50s. per cwt. spot. In Liverpool 40 tons Sierra Leone sold at 21s.

GLUCOSE is dearer, at from 15s. 6d. to 15s. 9d. per cwt. for liquid and 15s. to 15s. 6d. for chips. Powdered starch is 13s. 9d., and pearl 13s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—At a naval-prize auction in Liverpool on Monday 228 bags East Indian sold at from 10s. to 41s. per cwt.

HEXAMINE.—Rather firmer, at 3s. 6d. per lb.

HYDROQUINONE is quoted at from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per lb.

LEMONGRASS OIL.—Cochin on the spot is quoted at from 2½d. to 2¾d. per oz., and slightly less for quantity; arrival quotations are from 2d. to 2½d. c.i.f. as to quantity.

LEMON OIL.—Very quiet, with an easy undertone; spot holders quote from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d., and to arrive 3s. 11d. to 4s. c.i.f.

A Sicilian advice, dated February 20, reports that a quiet market still prevails, there being but a light demand from foreign consuming centres and but little local interest. Sellers, however, have not been anxious to realise. There have been some local needs for immediate shipment, to cover which slightly higher prices have been paid, but this is easily counterbalanced by the increase of exchange on foreign values.

LIME CITRATE.—The "Camera Agrumaria" quote the high price of 24l. per 305 kilos., basis 64 per cent., f.o.b., and for concentrated *Lemon-juice* 26l. per pipe f.o.b. In spite of the difficulties which the present circumstances create for the export of lemons, the opinion prevails that this year's production of lemon-juice will not exceed 7,000 tons, against 6,716 tons produced and entirely exported during the last season.

LIME-JUICE.—The heavy requirements for the Army and Navy help to give a rising tendency to this market, and for fair pale raw West Indian the value is 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gal.

LIME OIL.—West Indian distilled has been selling more freely, and at 2s. 6d. per lb. is tending firmer.

LINSEED.—Sicilian is quoted at 66s. 6d. per quarter of 416 lb. f.o.b. Sicily.

MENTHOL.—Steady, with small sales of Kobayashi-Suzuki at 11s. 3d. spot; to arrive the sales include 50 cases Suzuki for February-March shipment at 9s. 9d. c.i.f. Sellers of Kobayashi-Suzuki for February-March shipment combined with oil quote 12s. 4½d. c.i.f., and March-April 12s. 3d. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—Second-hands quote 12l. 10s. to 12l. 15s. in small lots. First-hands is nominal, the Baron not supposed to be a seller.

METHYL SALICYLATE is firmer, at 3s. 9d. per lb.

MINT OIL.—Japanese dementholised is steady, at 3s. c.i.f. for March-April shipment; the spot value is 3s. 4d.

MUSTARD-SEED is again dearer, good English yellow having been sold at 36s. up to 38s. per cwt., the demand being still greater than the supply.

OLIVE OIL.—A Palermo report, dated February 10, states that export business has been very limited, but prices for the Italian consumption, which absorbed almost the whole production, have kept on a very high level. The last production in Italy and Sicily was very restricted, the crop being barely one-eighth of a normal one. Fine table oils cost from 58l. to 70l. per 1,015 kilos. f.o.b., according to quality.

OPIUM.—The spot market for Turkey is steady, with the outlook uncertain owing to the bombardment of the Dardanelles by the Allied fleets, and the possibility of an eventual blockade being established. The value of Turkey druggists' (11-per-cent.) on the spot is 26s. per lb.; retail sales of soft shipping have been made at 50s. Persian is quoted at from 18s. to 22s. 6d. as to test on the spot.

OXALIC ACID is very scarce, a little being obtainable at 10l. net on spot, with one holder asking 1s. 1d.

PALM OIL.—Vessels arriving in Liverpool have lately brought large cargoes of palm oil and kernels. The value of oil continues to rise however; the value of Lagos in Liverpool being 36l. 10s. and 38l. on spot.

PARAFFIN.—The value of liquid B.P. is about 120s. per cwt., and rather less for quantity.

PEACH-KERNEL OIL.—Only limited quantities are available at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. net as to seller.

PEPPER.—Quiet, at 6½d. for fair black Singapore on spot, 10½d. for fair white Singapore, 10¾d. for Muntok, and 9½d. for Penang.

PETROLEUM.—Russian is nominal in the absence of supplies; American is 8½d. for ordinary refined and 9½d. for water-white.

PHENACETIN.—Tending higher, at from 10s. to 11s. per lb. PHENAZONE also tending higher, at from 12s. to 12s. 6d. per lb.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is dearer at from 10s. to 10s. 6d. per lb. owing to increased demand.

PIMENTO.—Spot sellers quote 2½d. per lb., being firmer, and to arrive there are buyers at 17s. c.i.f.

PINE OIL.—Cheap Siberian appears to be no longer available, and the prospects of further supplies doubtful for

a lengthy period; spot holders ask 1s. 9d. to 2s., as to quality and quantity.

PISTACHIO.—The crop in Sicily has been good, but owing to the very restricted demand prices rule low at 2s. 3d. per lb. net for green, f.o.b. Sicily.

POTASH PERMANGANATE.—The cheap parcels offered below 120s. per cwt. have now been cleared, and this figure has been paid.

POTASHES.—Montreal potashes have advanced to 70s. per cwt. for first Government branded.

RESORCIN is quoted at from 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—With a further rise in Spain equivalent to about 2s. per lb., spot holders of finest Valencia quality ask 46s. net.

SAGE.—Austrian is unobtainable; a few small lots of mostly French and English have been selling at about 80s. to 85s. per cwt.

SALICYLATES are unchanged, the value of good European make of sodium-crystals being 9s. to 9s. 6d. and powdered 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. Salicylic-acid crystals of good European make varies from 7s. 6d. to 8s.

SHELLAC is rather easier with a dull market, usual TN Orange quality offering at from 61s. to 62s., AC Garnet at 62s. 6d., and GAL 61s. 6d. March delivery has been sold at 61s., and May at 62s. 6d.

SODIUM NITRATE.—Refined is quoted on the spot at 12l. and ordinary 11l. 15s. per ton.

SULPHONAL is offered at from 14s. to 14s. 6d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID is unaltered at from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d. on spot.

THYMOL.—There is a good inquiry, the value of German make being 24s. to 24s. 6d. and British 20s. per lb.

TERPENTINE.—Rather easier on the week, American closing at 42s. on the spot, and March 41s. 9d.

WAX, BEES'.—There is a good supply of most descriptions. Jamaica is quoted 8l. 2s. 6d. to 8l. 5s.; East Africa, 7l.; bleached Calcutta 8l. 15s., yellow 6l. 10s. to 6l. 12s. 6d. Good Morocco has been sold at 7l. 10s., and in Liverpool Conakry has changed hands at 7l. to 7l. 2s. 6d. At a naval-prize auction in Liverpool 268 bags East African sold at from 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 12s. 6d.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Dearer. The sales include February-March shipment at 47s. 6d. c.i.f., and March-April and April-May at 48s. c.i.f. London; also April-May shipment Liverpool and Havre at 48s. 6d. c.i.f.

WAX, PARAFFIN, of B.P. quality (130 to 135 m.p.) is quoted 3½d., and 140 to 145 m.p. 4½d. per lb., ex warehouse.

Arrivals of Chemicals and Drugs.

During the period February 11 to 16 inclusive the following produce has arrived at the principal English ports. Goods in transit are not included. The figures denote packages where not specifically described:

To London.

Acetic acid (Rotterdam) cks. 61, blns. 24	Coconut oil (Amsterdam) cs. 300, (Singapore) pps. 11, pns. 78, cs. 4,500, (Colombo) pks. 493, pps. 239, pns. 11, hds. 3, (Marseilles) cks. 86
Albumen (China) 48	Cod-liver oil (Rotterdam) cs. 60
Aloes (Mossel Bay) cs. 70	Cottonseed oil (New Orleans) brls. 1,000
Ammon. nit. (Skien) cks. 389	Cream of tartar (Marseilles) cks. 312, (Palermo) cks. 102
Ammon. perchlor. (Gothenburg) cs. 380	Dextrin (Rotterdam) bgs. 33
Aniline dyes, colours, etc. (Amsterdam) cks. 24, (Rotterdam) 30, (Bordeaux) pks. 35	Dragon's-blood (Singapore) cs. 13
Anisi (Marseilles) 40	Ergot (Oporto) cs. 4
Anise oil, star (Hong-Kong) 30	Essential oils (Palermo) pks. 22, (Marseilles) cs. 20, (Messina) 47, (Catania) pks. 80
Antimony oxide (Hankow) bgs. 3,000	Eucalyptus oil (Melbourne) pks. 75
Argol (Messina) cks. 98, bgs. 500, (Oporto) 84	Farina (Amsterdam) bgs. 100
Arsenic (Oporto) brls. 158	Fennel-seed (Marseilles) 192
Buchu (Alora Bay) 2	Galls (Hankow) 200
Calcium carbide (Odda) dms. 6,800	Gelatine (Bordeaux) cs. 14
Camphor cr. (Hong-Kong) cs. 870	Glucose (Rotterdam) cks. 20
Camphor ref. (Japan) 55	Glycerin (Rotterdam) drms. 31
Caraway-seed (Terneuzen) bgs. 150, (Rotterdam) 29	Gum chicle (Portland, M.) bgs. 100
Carbon black (Baltimore) cs. 100	Gum copal (Singapore) 103
Cardamoms (Ceylon) cs. 24, (Bombay) 95	Gum damar (Singapore) cs. 40
Casein (La Pallice) bgs. 468	Herbs (Nantes) bls. 107
Cashew-nuts (Bombay) cs. 57	Honey (Frisco) cs. 265, (Australia) cs. 199
Chemical products, undescribed (Portland M.) pks. 13, (Paris) 8	Indigo (Calcutta) cs. 183, (Bombay) 45, (Colon) 2
Chillies (Bombasa) 15	Lead acetate (Rotterdam) 3
Cinnamon chips (Ceylon) 347	Lemon-juice, crude (Messina) brls. 173, pps. 40, cks. 6
Citric acid (Palermo) cks. 92	Lemon oil (Messina) pks. 680, (Palermo) pks. 33
Cloves (Penang) cs. 80, (Zanzibar) bls. 2,596, stems bls. 1,500	

citrate (Messina) cks. 130, ania) 79
 Juice (Trinidad) cks. 14
 d (Bombay) bgs. 3,696, ntsin) 1,30)
 rice-juice (Catania) cs. 33
 rice-root (Catania) bgs. 23
 one (Rotterdam) cks. 159
 site (Amsterdam) pkgs.
 Sugar (Amsterdam) cs.
 al-waters (Honfleur) 25
 al white (Bordeaux) 100, hom) 197
 oil (Japan) 60
 egs (Singapore) cs. 224
 omia (Bombay) bgs. 88
 um (Bombay) cs. 336
 oil (Bari) cks. 20, (Valen- brls. 45, (Marseilles) cks.
 i (Alexandria) cs. 1, abay) cs. 77, (Singapore)
 ze oil (Nantes) es. 10
 s acid (Rotterdam) cks. gs. 42
 mery (Paris) es. 17
 latum (New York) brls. 90
 to (Jamaica) bgs. 1,653, rdevux) 10, (New York)
 h iodide (Japan) es. 20
 h prussiate (Amsterdam) 7
 h salts, undescribed
 thenburg) bgs. 20, cs. 100, tterdam) 9
 e bisulph. (Amsterdam) 11
 l barks, leaves, etc. (Mar- cels) 22
 oil (Bombay) pots 4
 nrin (Pnris) es. 20
 tre (Calcutta) bgs. 635
 lwood (Bombay) pkgs. ns) 315, pkgs. (billets and s) 85
 lwood oil (Amsterdam) 6
 arilla (Colon) bls. 3
 e (Calcutta) 487; button garnet 20
 m chlorate (Marseilles) 7,40
 m nitrate (Skien) bgs.
 eans (Japan) bgs. 7,699
 ean oil (Yokohama) cs. 9
 ur (Catania) cks. 1,157, 515
 r (Messina) cks. 17, (Bari) 85, (Marseilles) bgs. 87
 rie acid (Paris) cs. 20
 s. 181, (Marseilles) cks. 20
 ricie bulbs (Bombay) bgs.
 entine (New Orleans) brls. 40, (Bordeaux) cks. 1,235
 la beans ('Friseo) cs. 22
 bees' (Rotterdam) pkgs. bls. 37, (Trinidad) 1, maica) 1 (Bombay) es. 18, shon) 14, (Oporto) 47, ira) pkgs. 34, blks. 18, lagon Bay) 243
 undescribed (Amsterdam) 115
 vegetable (Bombay) cs. (Japan) es. 800
 l oil (Hankow) 60, anehai) 51
 oxide (Rotterdam) 190
 To Liverpool.
 ate of lime (Boston) bgs. 33
 a (Boston) brls. 80
 d (Oporto) bgs. 292
 te of lime (Antofagasta) s. 5,302
 acid (New York) pkgs.
 bar beans (Accra) bgs. 23
 ry-seed (Pireus) bgs. 360
 or oil (Calcutta) es. 34
 nut oil (Demerara) cks. 25
 m. of tartar (Barcelona) s. 10, (Bordeaux) cks. 21, arilles) cks. 134, (Oporto) s. 8, (New York) cks. 20
 gs, undescribed (Havre) es. (New York) pkgs. 216

Essential oils (New York) es. 25
 Ether (Havre) es. 10
 Farina (Rotterdam) bgs. 50
 Fennel-seed (Pireus) bgs. 366
 Glycerin (Marseilles) drms. 501
 Gum copal (W.C. Africa) bgs. 16,340
 Herbs, etc. (Marseilles) pkgs. 280
 Honey (California) es. 501
 Kola (W.C. Africa) 10
 Liquorice-paste (New York) 31
 Magnesite (Greece) tons 1,500
 Mineral-waters (Marseilles) 2,840
 Mineral white (Bordeaux) bgs. 300
 Olive oil (Greece) brls. 940, (Bordeaux) es. 292, cks. 87, (Marseilles) brls. 3,100, cs. 5,900
 Opium (Patras) cs. 13, (New York) cs. 41
 Palm kernels (W.C. Africa) bgs. 72,384, tons 431
 Palm oil (W.C. Africa) cks. 3,646
 Perfumery (Marseilles) es. 43, (Havre) es. 29
 Potash caustic (New York) pkgs. 122
 Potash muriate (Rotterdam) bgs. 1,500
 Saffron (Valencia) cs. 1
 Saltpetre (Calcutta) bgs. 1,500
 Tartaric acid (Marseilles) cks. 34
 Valonia (Pireus) bgs. 4,684
 Wax, bees' (Calcutta) es. 18, (Lisbon) pkgs. 41, (New York) bgs. 62
 Witch hazel ext. (New York) drms. 15, brls. 39
 Zinc oxide (New York) 500
 To Manchester.
 Acetic acid (New York) brls. 107, (Rotterdam) es. 84
 Aniline dyes, colours, etc. (Rotterdam) pkgs. 31, cks. 10
 Calcium carbide (Trondhjem) drms. 1,300
 Caraway-seed (Rotterdam) 100
 Carbon black (New York) brls. 437
 Carbonic-acid gas (Rotterdam) tubes 20
 Dextrin (Philadelphia) bgs. 645, (Rotterdam) 176
 Drugs, undescribed (New York) es. 92
 Farina (Rotterdam) bgs. 3,075
 Lithopone (Rotterdam) cks. 140
 Magnes. chlor. (Gothenburg) 20
 Oxalic acid (Boston) cks. 9
 Peppermint oil (New York) es. 5
 Potash carb. (Gothenburg) cks. 40
 Sodium acetate (New York) brls. 105
 Sodium caustic (Philadelphia) drms. 59
 Sulphuric acid (New York) es. 22
 Wax, bees' (Boston) es. 70
 To Hull.—Alcohol (New York) drms. 432; calcium carbide (Odda) drms. 1,600; castor-seed (Bombay) bgs. 4,807; cottonseed (Alexandria) tons 8,730, bgs. 33,934; chemical products unenum. (Copenhagen) cks. 18, (New York) brls. 116; formic acid (Rotterdam) cks. 300; glucose (New York) brls. 300; linseed (Bombay) bgs. 1,856; potash fluoride (Gothenburg) brls. 4; potash prussiate (Gothenburg) brls. 14; rape-seed (Karachi) bgs. 6,000; sulphuric acid (New York) es. 16; sova-beans (Vladivostok) bgs. 49,672 To Grimsby.—Calcium carbide (Odda) drms. 6,000. To Preston.—Calcium carbide (Gothenburg) drms. 200. To Southampton.—Cottonseed (Alexandria) tons 3,000; herbs (St. Malo) pkgs. 36. To Falkstone.—Perfumery (Calais) pkgs. 24.

(From February 17 to 23 inclusive.)
 To London.
 Alcohol (Buenos Ayres) drms. 250, (St. John, N.B.) drms. 50
 Aloes (Mossel Bay) es. 25
 Aniline dyes, colours, etc. (Genoa) cks. 10, (Treport) pkgs. 10
 Antimony oxide (Alexandria) tons 850
 Argol (Bordeaux) bgs. 279, (Barcelona) 231
 Arsenic (Melbourne) 39
 Barium binoxide (Paris) 20
 Bay oil (Dominica) es. 1
 Belladonna (Paris) bls. 3
 Boric acid (Leghorn) brls. 99
 Calcium carbide (Drontheim) drms. 3,180, (Sweden) 1,465
 Caraway-seed (Rotterdam) 25
 Cardamoms (Calicut) 47, (Colombo) 13
 Casein (La Pallice) 113
 Cashew-nuts (Mangalore) es. 380
 Chamomiles (Honfleur) bls. 8
 Chemical products (Genoa) pkgs. 24, (Dunkirk) pkgs. 340, (Bordeaux) 8, (Paris) 19
 Cinnamon leaf oil (Galle) es. 4
 Citric acid (Palermo) cks. 320
 Citronella oil (Ceylon) drms. 5, (Rangoon) crts. 9
 Cloves (via Gibraltar) naval prize, bls. 1,557, bls. stems 929
 Coconut oil (Ceylon) pns. 37, hds. 84, cks. 285, pps. 674, (Cochin) es. 750, pps. 340, (Sydney) drms. 250, (Marseilles) es. 190, brls. 1,998
 Cotton-seed (Alexandria) tons 1,902
 Cream of tartar (Marseilles) cks. 20, (Bordeaux) cks. 66
 Drugs (St. Nazaire) bgs. 13
 Ergot (Barcelona) pkgs. 8
 Essences, fruit (Rotterdam) 10
 Essential oils (Dominica) es. 6, (Amsterdam) es. 5, (Marseilles) es. 52
 Eucalyptus oil (Brisbane) 9
 Glycerin (Port Chalmers, N.Z.) drms. 16
 Honey (St. Lucia) es. 10, (Honfleur) cks. 30
 Indigo (Madras) es. 111
 Juniper berries (Leghorn) 17
 Kola (W. Indies) Egs. 4, (Ceylon) 18
 Lemongrass oil (Cochin) drms. 5, es. 105
 Lime citrate (Dominica) bgs. 60, (Montserrat) bgs. 35
 Lime-juice (St. Lucia) cks. 11, (Dominica) pns. 486, drms. 44, pps. 217, cks. 10, hds. 13
 Lime-juice cordial (Dominica) hds. 12
 Lime oil (St. Lucia) chys. 3, (Dominica) drms. 4, es. 7
 Linseed (Calcutta) bgs. 8,107
 Liquorice-juice (Marseilles) es. 55
 Liquorice-root (Malaga) bls. 20
 Lithopone (Rotterdam) 160
 Magnesite (Amsterdam) bgs. 30, (Madras) tons 496, bgs. 999
 Male fern rhizome (Gothenburg) bgs. 38
 Mengrove-bark (n. prize) bgs. 5,921
 Milk-sugar (Leghorn) es. 5, (Honfleur) 30
 Mineral-water (Marseilles) es. 1,340
 Mercurey (Leghorn) bott. 450
 Nut oil (Bordeaux) cks. 30
 Nutmegs and mace (Samarang) es. 17
 Nux vomica (Madras) 89
 Olibanum (n. prize) pkgs. 100
 Olive oil (Tarragona) brls. 34, (Leghorn) pkgs. 295, (Genoa) cks. 11, (Naples) brls. 8, (Marseilles) es. 359
 Opium (Pireus) es. 36, (Colombo) 15, (Aden) 75
 Orange-peel (Genoa) 12
 Orris (Leghorn) bgs. 149
 Peppermint oil (New York) 40
 Perfumery (Paris) es. 12, (Marseilles) es. 48, djhus. 10

Potash chlorate (Genoa) drms. 124, brls. 200
 Potash permang. (Rotterdam) drms. 12
 Potash prussiate (Genoa) 19
 Potash salts, various (Amsterdam) cks. 5
 Quinine sulph. (Amst.) es. 30
 Roots, barks, herbs, leaves, etc. (Leghorn) pkgs. 45, (Marseilles) bls. 156; seeds bgs. 517
 Saccharin (Paris) es. 20
 Saltpetre (Calcutta) bgs. 494
 Sandalwood (Cochin) bls. 167, (Tellicherry) bls. 268
 Shellac (Calcutta) 570
 Soda phosph. (Bordeaux) bgs. 100
 Spermaceti (Natal) 30
 Squill (Malta) bgs. 76
 Stramonium (Genoa) bls. 18
 Tannic acid (Portland, M.) 12
 Tartar (Alicante) brls. 60, bgs. 475, (Pireus) bgs. 600, brls. 176
 Tartaric acid (Leghorn) cks. 14
 Valonia (Greece) tons 240, bgs. 4,707
 Wax, bees' (Leghorn) 12, (n. prize) pkgs. 206, (St. Nazaire) es. 10, bls. 6
 To Liverpool.
 Antimony ore (Halifax) 313
 Borate of lime (Antofagasta) bgs. 4,785
 Canary-seed (Seville) bgs. 500
 Casein (Buenos Ayres) bls. 300
 Cocaine, crude (Callao) es. 3
 Cochineal (Teneriffe) bgs. 9
 Cream of tartar (New York) cks. 12, (Bordeaux) cks. 85
 Divi divi (Rio Hacha) tons 340
 Drugs (Boston) es. 27
 Essential oils (New York) 10
 Glucose (New York) brls. 779
 Gum copal (Lisbon) brls. 173
 Gums, unenum. (W.C. Africa) brls. 151
 Honey (Rotterdam) 10
 Lactic acid (Boston) brls. 75
 Lime-juice (New York) pns. 111, hds. 9
 Magnesite (Limmi) bgs. 3,909, (Rotterdam) 35
 Milk-sugar (New York) brls. 150
 Olive oil (Seville) brls. 160, (Pireus) cks. 300, brls. 5
 Palm kernels (W.C. Africa) bgs. 91,597, tons 783, (Havre) bgs. 120
 Palm oil (W.C. Africa) cks. 2,052, drms. 23
 Perfumery, etc. (Havre) es. 129
 Peptone (New York) crts. 12, pkgs. 17
 Petrolatum (Baltimore) brls. 65
 Pharmaceut. products (New York) es. 33, bxs. 30, medicinal tab. es. 26, pills and drugs es. 29, plasters es. 18
 Quillaia (Valparaiso) bls. 495
 Shellac (Calcutta) 25
 Soda nitrate (Iquique) bgs. 22,558
 Thorium nitrate (Philadelphia) es. 60
 Turpentine (Savannah) brls. 900, (Portugal) drms. 169, (Mobile) brls. 1,000
 Wax, bees' (Alexandria) bgs. 20, (Lisbon) pkgs. 41, (Valparaiso) bgs. 166, (W.C. Africa) pkgs. 118
 Zinc oxide (New York) brls. 500
 To Manchester.
 Ammon. nit. (Drammen) 386
 Calcium carbide (Drammen) drms. 600
 Cotton-seed oil (U.S.A.) brls. 1,050
 Farina (Rotterdam) bgs. 6,738
 Formic acid (Rotterdam) 48
 Indigo (Alexandria) pkgs. 124
 Lithopone (Rotterdam) cks. 140
 Manganese ore (Bombay) tons 5,800
 Mineral-waters (Treport) es. 1,360
 Nut oil (Rotterdam) drms. 18
 Soda nitrate (Drammen) 256
 Zinc oxide (Rotterdam) 25

To Hull.—Aniline dyes, etc (Genoa) cks. 18, (Copenhagen) pkgs. 8, chemical prod. (Dunkirk) cks. 203; cyanamide (Bergen) bgs. 300; caraway-seed (Rotterdam) 96; formic acid (Rotterdam) cks. 30; gentian (Marselles) bls. 53; juniper berries (Leghorn) bgs. 9; lead acetate (Rotterdam) cks. 6; liquorice-juce (Naples) cs. 160; olive oil (Marselles) cks. 10, (Leghorn) cs. 14; orris (Leghorn) 4; potash chlorate (Genoa) cks. 90; potash, muriate (Rotterdam) bgs. 200; potash permang. (Rotterdam) cks. 21; potash salts various (Sweden)

cks. 10; sodium salts (Genoa) brls. 71; soya beans (Darren) bgs. 53,799; sulphur (Catania) tons 103; tartaric acid (Bari) brls. 99, (Naples) cks. 40. To Goolle.—Aniline dyes (Amsterdam) cs. 22; farina (Rotterdam) bgs. 220. To Grimsby.—Chemical prod. (Dieppe) cks. 14. To Bristol.—Soda nitrate (Antofagasta) bgs. 31,146. To Southampton.—Chemical prod. (Dieppe) 10; drugs (Dieppe) cs. 31; herbs (St. Malo) bls. 20; perfumery (Dieppe) cs. 20; thorium nitrate (Cherbourg) cs. 30; wax, bees' (St. Malo) pkgs. 17.

Heavy Chemicals.

February 25.

The record during the past month, so far as heavy chemicals are concerned, has been one of continuous improvement. Particulars of the advance in caustic soda have already appeared in the *C. & D.*, although there is not much change to record in bicarbonate, soda-crystals, and similar products. Sulphate of copper has closed with an advance on the opening of the month, owing to higher prices in the raw metal, which to-day are 10s. to 20s. per ton more as compared with last week, and the tendency is still upward at 27l. 17s. 6d. to 28l. 2s. 6d. per ton, delivered Manchester. Sal ammoniac, glycerin, and white powdered arsenic have shown little change. Cream of tartar and acids have varied during the past month, but close rather lower. Permanganate of potash is again quoted at 110s. Chlorate of potash is easier in buyers' favour at 1d. per lb. on the week. Yellow prussiate is unchanged at 1s. 1d. per lb., but soda is higher at 8d. Borax higher, at 32s. for crystals and 34s. for powder; sulphur unchanged. Coal-tar products maintain an upward tendency. Sulphate of ammonia is 13l. 15s. to 13l. 17s. 6d. per ton f.o.r. Manchester. Carbolic-acid crystals show little change, and remain firm at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. for 39° to 40° C., and crude (60-per-cent.) 3s., East and West Coast delivery ex works. Benzols also show little change, at 8½d. to 9d. per gal. for 90-per-cent., naked, Northern delivery.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

The following notes chiefly refer to the Hamburg and Berlin markets of February 1 to 6:

ANTIMONY.—Business is practically at a standstill in both crude and regulus, as the result of fixing a maximum price.

BALSAMS.—*Tolu* quite neglected. Stocks of *Copaba* in Germany are good and sufficient to cope with the demand.

CASCARA SAGRADA has advanced, as the Hamburg stock has diminished considerably; m.120 is asked.

CASSIA FISITLA in rather more demand, but the stock is good, and fair pod is obtainable at m.34 to m.36.

CITRIC ACID has been advanced to m.550 per 100 kilos, on account of a sudden increase in demand.

CONDURANGO.—With good stocks, business is slow at m.80 per 100 kilos.

COPPER SULPHATE of 98 to 99 per cent. pure is quoted at from m.70 to m.75 per 100 kilos.

HYDRASTIS.—For prompt delivery m.60 per kilo, has had to be paid; to arrive, the rhizome is quoted at m.57.50 to m.58 per kilo.

IPÊCACUANHA is unchanged at m.33 per kilo, for Rio and m.24 for Cartagena, although the demand has increased.

LYCOPIDIUM.—Imports have taken place *via* neutral countries, on account of increased demand, market is firmer at m.640 in bags and m.650 in cases. (Hamburg, February 6.)

MASTICH.—This offers largely exceed the demand, and prices have fallen to about m.10 per kilo.

MENTHOL has been sold at from m.29 to m.29.50 per kilo.

MERCURY has advanced in consequence of the larger demand, from m.250 to m.260 per bottle being quoted.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Star-anise* unaltered at m.15 for "Red Ship." *Cedarwood* is m.170 per 100 kilos. *Eucalyptus* unaltered at m.4.20 per kilo. *American Peppermint* somewhat easier, and obtainable at m.19.50. *Paraguayau Petitgrain* is unchanged at m.25 per kilo.

PARAFFIN, on account of increased demand, has considerably increased, as the exportation from Austria is prohibited; up to m.110 per 100 kilos, has been paid.

QUILLAIA.—Whole is unobtainable, and cut is offered at m.130 per 100 kilos.

SENEGA has been in good demand at the reasonable prices of from m.8.25 to m.8.50 per kilo.

SHELLAC.—The demand has improved. From m.190 to m.195 has been frequently paid for usual TN quality, with m.200 asked; AC Garnet is unchanged at m.200, and GAL is m.195.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with.

Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Correspondents are requested to write each query on a separate piece of paper. Every endeavour is made to reply to queries without delay, but insertion of the replies in "the next issue" cannot be guaranteed, nor, as a rule, can they be sent by post.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed, even when the writers use a "nom de plume."

Complete and systematic indexes of the "C. & D." are presented with the last issues in June and December each year. Every subject dealt with week by week is included, and correspondents are advised to refer to these and the "C. & D. Diary" before asking the Editor for information, so as to save time.

Homeopathi: Sulphur.

STR.—"Xrayser II." is inclined to poke gentle fun at the homeopathists and their "weird potencies." Let him take a few grains of sulph. sub., shake it up in a drachm or so of absolute alcohol, and filter; if he will then taste the "tincture," drop a few minims into distilled water, and evaporate another portion on a clean watch-glass, I feel sure he will be convinced that sulphur 30r is not by any means outside the bounds of possibility; but its efficacy as a medicine is perhaps another and very different matter.

Yours, etc.,

West Bridgford.

C. E. B. MERRIMAN.

Corner for Students.

STR.—I was very much interested in your leader this week, and I can testify to the value the "Corner" was to me in exactly the sense you state—the gaining of knowledge in a real solid manner—and my regret, on reflecting, is that I did not compete every time. Still, I frequently did so during some two or three years, and twice gained a prize. The best of my efforts I described in your paper some twelve months ago, as I came across a copy of the report I sent in at that time (1887). The work is deeply interesting, or ought to be, to one who has chosen pharmacy for his calling; its value is also very great if one desires to take up analytical work in after-life. Speaking about the winning of a prize, this, as you imply, is secondary; the valuable knowledge no one can take away. For a year or two I studied for the Jacob Bell Scholarship, but did not get it; but I got the knowledge, and have not the slightest regret for the effort I made, even though our esteemed President (Mr. Edmund White) was one of the successful ones that year. I am sorry so small a number take the trouble to compete, but there are so many other attractions for the twentieth-century youth that one frequently hears that the passing of the Qualifying examination seems to be almost the only wish of the youth in pharmacy. The repetition of the experiments time after time makes such operations part of one's nature, and the mental training in overcoming difficulties is invaluable. The reading of the reports time after time is a splendid education in practical chemistry; the pointing out of the errors of the various competitors being not the least valuable of such, and if I were now a competitor I would have a special book to tabulate the notes in under the respective groups. The great temptation is to come to hasty conclusions when one receives the sample and try to take a "short cut" to obtain results, overlooking the fact that you state that the "absence of everything else" must be proved. There is one very noticeable feature, that you do not ignore the student at the very start who thinks fit to send in his first efforts; you do everything to encourage him to persevere. I hope that your efforts to bring the matter into greater prominence will have the desired effect of increasing the number of competitors, which will result in undeniable gain to themselves and, incidentally, to pharmacy in general.—Yours faithfully,

Liverpool.

J. G. WALLBRIDGE.

Chemists, "Patents," and Profits.

STR.—I thought to have finished with the subject raised by "Forty Years' Subscriber," but he opens it anew this week with a highly debatable opinion. "The sending of

booklet in parcels," he says, "is far more likely to induce perusal (and would carry much greater conviction) than advertisement in a magazine or newspaper." Quite wrong. Very little good, if any, is obtained by distributing books in parcels. I have never been able to trace any appreciable result from this kind of work. There are certain ways by which the skilful advertiser can circulate rough retail shops what he has a pleasant way of describing as "literature," but the simple process of asking chemists to enclose it in their parcels does not do the trick, even when they accede to this request. All work of this kind must be regarded by an advertiser as merely supplementary to the real advertising, which goes direct to the public through the Press. And, of course, the Press is such the cheapest way to advertise on any considerable scale. To circularise 10,000 chemists under halfpenny stamps would cost nearly 21s. for postage alone, and certainly another 20s. for printing, wrappers, and addressing.

A whole-page advertisement in your own paper would not cost anything like this money, and would have the authority of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST behind it—a factor of measurable importance, as every practical advertiser knows. Similarly, there would be plenty of room on a page of "The Times" to print the whole contents of a booklet; and this would go into the homes of the best part of the public for no greater an outlay than (at the present circulation of the leading daily) about 10s. a thousand, which is less than it would cost to print any but a very poor booklet, and say nothing of the cost of distributing it to chemists. If a more popular circulation were desired, well over a million copies could be sent home, in all parts of the country, for 350s. by taking the front page of the "Daily Mail"—working out at only 7s. per thousand. And "Forty Years' Subscriber" must not forget that every copy of a newspaper that is sold goes home, and most copies are read by more than one person, whereas there is a large-sized probability that his friends the chemists would in numerous cases circulate his booklets through the odorous medium of the dustbin alone. No, there is no royal road to it. If your correspondent wants advertising he will have to pay for it: neither chemists nor anyone else will give it him for nothing.

I am, etc.,

THOMAS RUSSELL,

President of the Incorporated Society of
Advertisement Consultants.

Clun House, Surrey Street, W.C., February 19.

SIR.—Your correspondent "Chemicus," in his reply to a letter of February 6, acknowledges that, although the chemist must sell goods for which there is an existing demand, he should not "dance to another man's fiddling." At who, we ask, do so more than he who has to sell the multitudinous articles, largely advertised, which bear little or no profit? Although it is no doubt a good thing for the chemist to occupy that professional position of which he is justly proud, does he not too often do so at the expense of business foresight? We certainly agree with Mr. Thomas Russell's letter on one point—viz., its garbality. If he had added that it was uncomplimentary and contradictory he would have been still nearer the truth. If Mr. Russell will again read our letter of February 6 he will see that his two opening statements are incorrect, inasmuch as he charges us with advocating a method which it was the whole purpose of our letter to condemn. Your correspondent ridicules the idea that sufficient profit is enough to induce the chemist to stock a preparation, but considers that advertising it in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will insure his doing so! Without any disparagement of your excellent journal, does Mr. Russell really imagine that advertising in a trade paper, however good, will make chemists stock an article, when, as is only too well known, a gifted and highly qualified chemistman so often fails to achieve that object? Again, Mr. Russell seems to think that chemists can easily put up an article of their own quite equal to any remedy on the market, when it is perfectly well known that many preparations cannot be copied in this manner, and we claim that there is one. Of course, your correspondent attacks the position from the high altitude of an advertising consultant, and we will merely pass over his self-laudatory excursions to those (to ordinary mortals) unattainable heights of intellectual acumen by saying that the question was opened to us with the view of obtaining the opinions of chemists other than those of the "Harley Street" advertising specialist. Reverting to Mr. Russell's opening statements, is the man who rejects a sound business proposition who could be charged with the antiquated methods of forty years ago, and not a firm who are endeavouring to work with rather than against the trade.—Yours truly,

FORTY YEARS' SUBSCRIBER. (18/50.)

Window-dressing for Chemists.

SIR.—Results, and results only, are the true test of advertising. No matter how original the advertisement,

nor how skilfully displayed, that advertisement is a failure unless results are obtained. If "Verb. Sap." will read our letter again he will see that we encourage the original display idea, not by extravagant displays which eat a large hole in the profits, but by submitting original ideas occurring to the chemist direct to the manufacturer of the tablets, whose artists carry into effect and supply free of charge. Further, an original idea for cough-lozenge display, when adapted to several other window-displays in turn, becomes stale and loses part of its selling power, and, incidentally, its originality diminishes with each successive show. Certainly we prefer the profits upon the sales of 5 cwt. of cough-tablets per winter with all advertising matter supplied free, rather than an equal profit (or less, as in Mr. Jones's case), out of which 2s. or 3s. has to be taken to meet the advertisement expenses. We are inclined to think that such expensive displays would better serve their purpose if applied to a chemist's own speciality, for which he has a monopoly. In the case of cough-tablets, almost every chemist keeps them, and the majority are showing them in their windows; hence, no matter how elaborately the display is made, it does not necessarily follow that purchases are made at once, as many might prefer to call at their own chemist's for them. Also, should an immediate sale result from the direct appeal in the window, it does not follow that repeat orders will be secured. We object to no reasonable expense being incurred for any form of advertising, provided that the advertisement secures the business for the advertiser; he who creates the demand should reap the benefit. This brings us to the vexed question of "One thing at a time" displays, a most debatable point which, after some years of actual testing, we have been compelled to discard. We now show from two to four lines, depending upon the size of the window, and to a greater extent upon the seasonableness of the articles displayed. We recall circumstances of several years ago, when the proprietors of several toilet-preparations and soaps were competing one with another in making artistic window-displays, they sending their own window-dressers, who used expensive material and utilised the whole of the window, but we cannot say the results justified the outlay; by putting in a smaller show and using specially written tickets, we have sold a much larger quantity at a much smaller expense. Acting upon this experience, we now show a series of from two to four lines, each of which may be used in conjunction. For example, when making a large central display of cough-tablets, we also show capsicum-wool, cold-cure inhalant, and a chilblain-cure, and find that the total profits resulting from such displays are far in excess of those obtained by a larger display of single lines. We should like the opinion of others upon this question, based upon their actual experience rather than upon theoretical considerations. By all means put window-dressing expenses down to the advertising account, and regard it as an investment rather than a speculation; but even the advertisement account needs keeping within bounds, and for Heaven's sake save us from the self-styled advertisement experts, who in many cases are most expert in trying to induce chemists to spend money in adopting expensive advertising schemes, far too costly in proportion to the results obtained.

Yours faithfully,

EASTERN COUNTIES. (9/32.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers, and brief notes on business and practical topics, especially new ideas.

Can't Do Without It.

"I enclose my subscription for another year's C. & D. I find I cannot very well do without it, and it seems to me to be still improving and getting more interesting."—(237/33.)

Preventing Small-pox Pitting.

"Can any C. & D. reader give any information regarding an application, said to consist of mother-of-pearl and cream, used as a preventive of pitting of the skin in small-pox?"—M. D. J. (91/19).

"For this Relief, Much Thanks."

"I don't know what other chemists think, but I think Messrs. Keene ought to be supported for their successful fight against the Germans over the word 'Aspirin.' It must have cost Messrs. Keene some money, and they deserve the patronage of every patriotic chemist."—Samuel Hogg (Belfast).

In Search of a Locum-Tencens.

Anti-Drunkard (17/3) writes to warn employers not to engage men as locums without inquiring into their refer-

ences and where they live. The warning is written because he engaged one from a common lodging-house before making independent inquiries, and had to discharge him, drunk, within a few hours.

Softening Tommy's Boots.

"Re your answer to 'R. A. M. C.' about softening boots, the advice is good as to the 'softening,' but an old hand once gave me the hint that for wet weather oiled boots were the worst treatment possible. By all means soften the leather with either oil (animal, not seed) or glycerin, but as the oil opens the pores of the leather the wet comes in worse than ever. A coating of a waxy or resinous nature to form a skin on the top is the best; a good dubbin is excellent. What a splendid number January 30 is!"—*W. Bousfield.*

Fair Exchange.

"In busy National Health Insurance dispensing departments it may have happened that a person may have received another's medicine in error. Always in such cases great harm (?) results, and an action for damages is nearly threatened. An interesting case, with opposite results, however, has just come under my notice. Two brothers, under different doctors, each inadvertently got the other's medicine, with the most beneficial results. The error being discovered later, they resolved that henceforward they would always exchange medicines, although they are being treated for different complaints."—*J. Westley Douglas.*

Jay Mackisms

(As he writes them).

More about discounting:

1. Every trivial case getting placebos should have a book of prescriptions (same as the soldier's family books) after the second or third bottle.

2. Stop "Rep. mist.": doctors will then have to be less lenient on malingerers or they will be mobbed all day.

3. At present in many places the Act is a glorified parish relief for "out of works" and old men.

4. The druggist is the policeman under the Act, as Masterman practically said three months ago.

"The Outlook."

"I suggest the Editor should close this discussion by an authoritative note giving us the approximate number or estimate of women employed in the drug-trade, retail and dispensing, at present. Mr. Oliver (or the printer) errs in saying 2,000. I said (January 30): "There must be 1,000 qualified women now." Can the Editor give us some idea of how many (1) qualified women pharmacists; (2) women over one year's service; and (3) Apothecaries' Hall women there really are?"—*Jay Mack.*

[We can employ our time to better advantage than counting the number of women who are on the Pharmacy Acts Registers in Great Britain and Ireland. The last census showed that in England and Wales 5,390 females are employed in the chemical and drug trades out of a total of 32,241, in Ireland 87 out of 2,317, and in Scotland 863 out of 4,645. Further, of the females engaged in the business in England and Wales, 4,636 were unmarried, 493 married, and 261 were widows. These figures are for 1911, and they entirely support Jay Mack's surmise.—EDITOR C. & D.]

Legal Queries.

The majority of difficulties in regard to trade law are explained in the legal section of "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1915, beginning on page 405.

H. C. A. (16/37).—The unqualified son of a registered chemist (deceased) cannot continue to carry on his father's business unless he is the executor or trustee of the father's estate, in which circumstances the business has to be carried on according to the conditions fully explained in the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 408, under Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and under "Deceased Chemist's Business," p. 410.

G. R. (14/44) wants to know the position of an assistant employed by a chemist who has executed a deed of arrangement. The business is to be sold by the trustee under the deed. Is the assistant entitled to notice terminating the contract of service, or are he and his employer bound to leave the business the moment it is sold? [Unless other arrangements are made with the purchaser of the business "G. R." and his employer must leave when the business is sold. "G. R." may, of course, lodge a claim with the trustee for the amount of salary due to him, and, in our opinion, he is entitled to include in his claim wages in lieu of notice—that is to say, a month's wages—unless the contract otherwise provides.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas of them. When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, but give the reference to the issues in which the information may be found. If querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published price, usually 6d.

B. R. (266/15).—The CHILBLAIN-OINTMENT that you want is as follows:

Camphor	...	...	...	8 oz.
Oils of lavender and rosemary	...	...	...	2 oz.
		of each		
Peruvian balsam	...	...	...	2 oz.
Carbolic acid	...	...	...	1 oz.
Vaseline	...	...	...	24 oz.
Wool-fat	...	...	...	80 oz.

G. H. (256/65).—TREATMENT OF RHUS-POISONING.—The following are two modern methods of treating the distressing rash and irritation caused in some persons by rhus: (1) Application of 2-per-cent. solution of potassium permanganate, followed, if necessary, by soothing ointments; (2) tincture of sanguinaria canadensis applied by means of a soft cloth, or fluid extract of grindelia robusta.

J. W. E. (6/51).—FIRST-AID BOOK.—Wright and Tunstall's "First-aid to the Injured" (Wright, Bristol, 1s.) is the standard work. We do not know of any similar work in two volumes.

L. P. F. ((253/56).—(1) ALUMINUM-BRONZING SOLUTION.—The aluminium bronze is suspended in the same medium as that employed for gold paint. We gave a selection of the media in the *C. & D.*, January 17, 1914, p. 68. (2) MOSQUITOES IN CELLAR.—Lime-washing the walls is the best treatment, but all accumulations of rubbish must be removed so as to destroy breeding-grounds. The lime-washing must be thorough.

T. P. P. (1/63).—MANUFACTURE OF MEAD.—The following are the directions for preparing honey-wine as given by the Rev. G. W. Banks, the honey-expert:

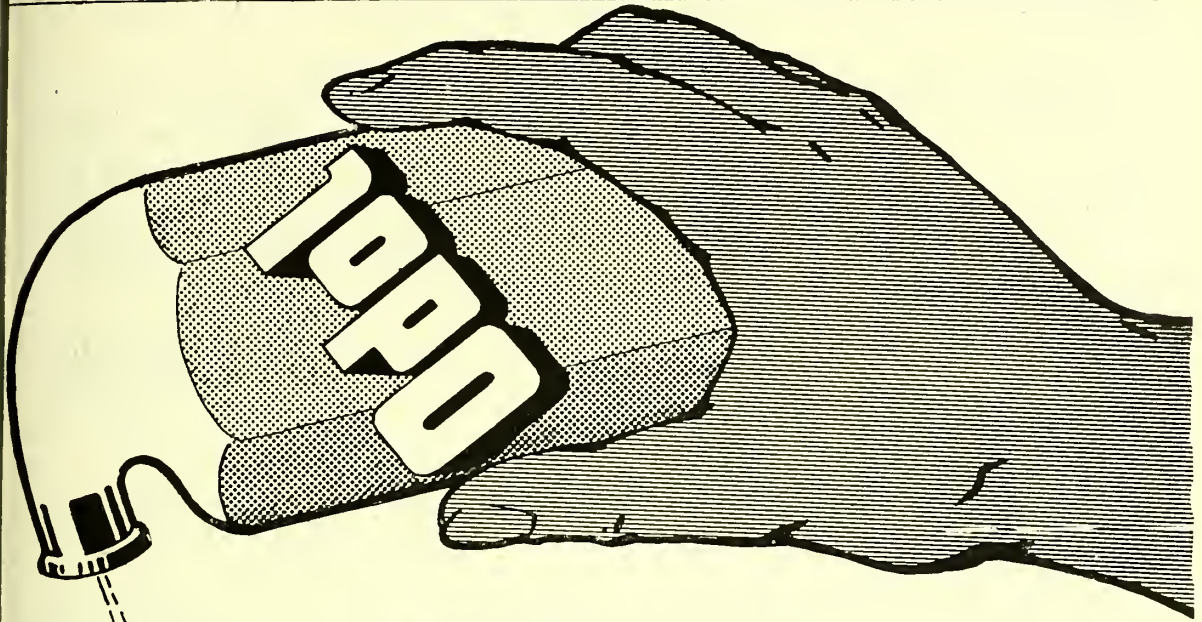
For every gallon of boiling water take 2 lb. or from that to four of run honey, according to the strength of wine desired, and the rinds of two lemons. Pour this into a perfectly clean cask. When lukewarm add a little brewer's yeast, or other suitable ferment. Tack a piece of muslin over the bung-hole, and let it stand till fermentation ceases. Then bung tightly. If 3 lb. or more honey be used let it remain for at least six months before bottling. As run or extracted honey is usually lacking in suitable nutrient material for the ferment germ, this must be supplied if thorough fermentation be desired. Add therefore to a 9-gal. cask 2 oz. each of phosphate of ammonia and cream of tartar. The best time of the year for mead-making is from May to July, the most suitable temperature being from 58° to 65° F.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," February 15, 1865.

Editorial Note.

In reading over the reports of the different meetings of the trade that have been held during the last two months, we cannot help echoing Dundreary's celebrated remark upon the tumbler-pigeon: "I hate a bird that doesn't know his own mind." Now we read of a number of chemists and druggists passing resolutions in favour of the Bill of the Pharmaceutical Council, and now we read of another group denouncing the Bill as a most unjust and mischievous measure. In many parts the chemists who signed memorials in favour of the Bill have had their eyes opened, and have transferred their support to the measure introduced by the United Society. At York the members of the trade have taken neutral ground, and rejected both Bills in their present form. . . . Though the result of that meeting is not exactly what we could have wished for, we heartily approve of the straightforward conduct of the promoters of the affair, and of the way in which the business was conducted. Let pharmacutists and non-pharmacutists meet together as they met at York, and we shall soon cease to hear of the differences between the two sections of our trade.



Odol yields Two Profits

—that which is derived from it direct, and that which arises from the sales of other articles to the customers it brings.

The line that leads to big profits must necessarily be a leading line—one that is an assured attraction to the public, one that has name and fame in the world and is in ever-growing demand.

Such a line is offered in Odol—**The World's Leading Dentifrice.**

Odol Toothpicks in Metal Cases.



Our Odol Toothpicks in metal cases have proved a very successful line. Arranged on the counter in the neat showstand here illustrated, which we send free with orders for two gross, these handy, well-finished little articles are an irresistible attraction to every customer, selling easily at a penny, while we supply them at the rate of 3½d. per dozen.

3/6 per gross

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Open—ready for use.

(This illustration is a little less than actual size.)

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TIONS for DISPENSING.**

**Guaranteed Chemical Reagents
for ANALYSIS and RESEARCH**

Made and supplied to standards and specifications
described in the recent publication,

**"Analytical Reagents:
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Since 1780 we have been continuously associated with the handling of Drugs and the manufacture of Pharmaceutical Preparations, and during the past three-quarters of a century or more have specialised in the production of ALKALOIDS, ANÆSTHETICS, ANTISEPTIC LISTERIAN and other SURGICAL DRESSINGS. Undernoted is a list of some of the articles which we can offer to advantage:—



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Inquire for Prices.

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**OLIVE
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NEW ARRIVED.

=====
*Samples
and Prices
on application.*

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MARK

Paraffin. Liquid. Alb. B.Ph.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB

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LIVERPOOL and LONDON

Also NEW YORK, U.S.A.

HUBBUCK'S PURE OXIDE OF ZINC.

Sold by the following Wholesale Druggists in Boxes of 7 lbs. and 14 lbs. stamped by the Manufacturers; also in 1-lb. Boxes and 1-lb. Glass Bottles:—

Allen & Hanburys (Lim.)
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson (Lim.)
Bell, Jno., & Co.
Bleasdale (Lim.) [(Lim.)
Boots' Pure Drug Co.
British Drug Houses (Lim.)
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Butler & Crispe
Clay, Dod & Co.
Cockburn & Co. (Lim.)
Corbyn, Stacey & Co.
Dakin Brothers. [(Lim.)
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Lim.)
Ferris & Co.
Gale & Co.
Glasgow Apothecaries' Co.
Glasgow New Apothecaries' Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co. (Lim.)
Harker, Stagg & Morgan (Lim.)
Harkness, Beaumont & Co.
Hatrack, W. & R., & Co.

Hirst, Brooke & Hirst.
Hodkinson, Prestons & King.
Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward.
Horner & Sons.
Huskisson, H. O., & Co.
Imman's Stores (of Edinburgh).
Ismay, John, & Sons
Lothouse & Saltmer (Lim.)
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Pinkerton, Gibson & Co.
Raines, Clark & Co.
Raines & Co.
Rankin & Borland.
Silversides, R. B. G.
Southall Bros. & Barclay.
Summer, R., & Co.
Taylor, James.
Thompson, John (Lim.)
Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson (Lim.)
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co. (Lim.)
Wright, Layman & Umney (Lim.)
Wyleys (Lim.)

Barry, E. J., New York.
Carter, Carter & Kilham, Boston.
Coley & Branswig, New Orleans.
Langley & Michaels, San Francisco.
Lehn & Fink, New York.

McKesson & Robbins, New York.
Muth, Brothers & Co., Baltimore.
Roller & Shoemaker, Philadelphia.
Schieffelin, W. H., & Co., New York.
Shoemaker, R., & Co., Philadelphia.



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Is made by Sublimation, and is Warranted to contain upwards of

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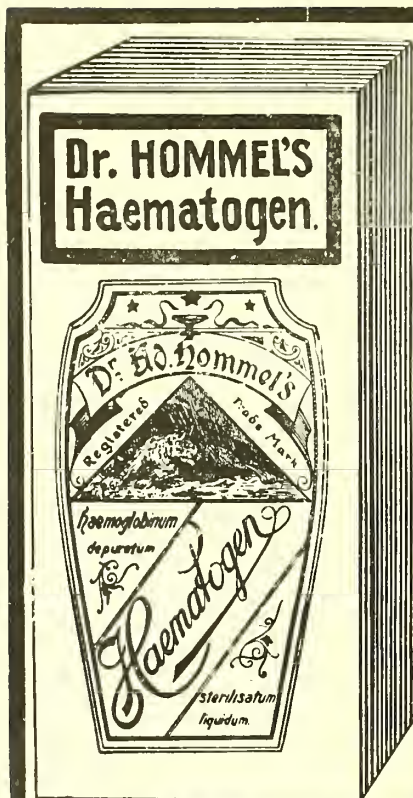
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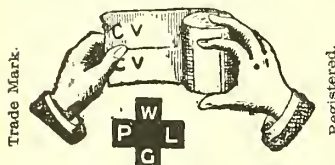
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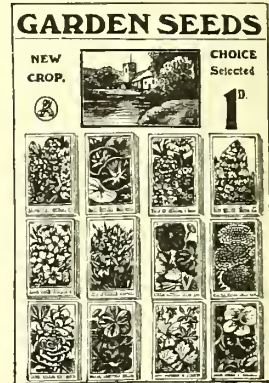


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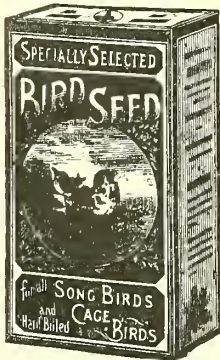
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Original Packages can generally be supplied at the Current Prices quoted in the Trade Report of this Paper on Terms as below.

N.B.—We would draw attention to the fact that all prices quoted herein are subject to alteration without notice, and that where stocks are limited preference is always given to our regular customers.

Fol. Sennæ Tinnev., 1 cwt. at 5½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; English Ground, 56 lbs. at 8½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
Formaldehyde, 40%, 4 cwt. barrels @ 61/- cwt.; 132 lb. carboys @ 63/6; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
Fuller's Earth, fine powder or lump, 5 cwt. @ 5/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 6/- cwt.

Galleæ Carol. Pulv., 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb. *
Gamboge, English Ground, 7 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/10 lb.
Ginger, English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 46/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
Gingerrine, Extra, 5 lbs. @ 13/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 13/6.
Glycerin, Opt. D.D., 1.260 P.B., 1 cwt. @ 105/- cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 106/- cwt.; 12 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
*Glycerin. Acid. Boric, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
* " Acid. Carbolic, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
* " Acid. Tannic, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
* " Belladon. B.P.C., 6 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/3 lb.
*Glycerin. Boracic, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
* " Pepsin, Acid, P.B., 1 lb. @ 3/6 lb.
* " Plumbi Subacet. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
Gran. Parad., 1 cwt. @ 92/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; Powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
Guaiacol Carb., 7 lbs. @ 9/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/6 lb.
Guaiacol, pure, 1 lb. @ 9/6 lb.
Gum Acacia, serts, 3 cwt. @ 45/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 49/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; English Ground Powder, No. 1, 1 cwt. @ 110/-; 7 lbs. @ 1/2d. lb.; No. 2, 1 cwt. @ 85/-; 7 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.
Gum Benzoin, Sumatra, 84 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
Gum Catechu Nig., English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 75/- cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.
Gum Guaiaci, 1 cwt. @ 1/3 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
Gum Juniper, 14 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
Gum Thus Elect., 2½ cwt. @ 34/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 42/3 cwt.
Gum Tragac. Elect., English Ground, 7 lbs. @ 7/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 8/3 lb.

Headling (Frothing Ess.), 5 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; Heliotropine, 1 lb. @ 11/- lb.
Hell-bore, White, Powder (Foreign Ground), 8½ cwt. @ 35/6 cwt.
Hexamethylenetetramine, 7 lbs. @ 3/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/1 lb.
Honey, Pale Set, Jamaica, 3½ cwt. @ 37/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 50/- cwt.; Californian, ½ cwt. @ 52/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
Hydrargyrum, P.B., 10 lbs. @ 3/11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/2 lb.; Ammon., 28 lbs. @ 5/- lb.; c. Creta, 28 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; Iodid. Rub. 28 lbs. @ 13/- lb.; Oxid. Rub., 28 lbs. @ 5/- lb.; Ferchlor., Lump, 28 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; Subchlor., 28 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.; Sulph. c. Sulph., 28 lbs. @ 4/4 lb.; 7-lb. quantities 1d. lb. extra, 3-lb. quantities, 2d. lb. extra, 1-lb. quantities, 3d. lb. extra.
Hydrokinone, 1 lb. @ 10/0 lb.

Ichthyl Ammon. chemical equivalent Ammon. Ich. sulphonas, B.P. Codex, 7 lbs. @ 7/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/6 lb.
*Inf. Aurant. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
* " Aurant. Comp. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
* " Buchu Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
* " Calumbæ Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
* " Caryoph. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
* " Cascarilla Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
* " Cinchonæ Acid, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
* " Gentianæ Co., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
* " Quassia Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
* " Rhei Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
* " Rosæ Acid. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
* " Senegæ Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.
* " Valerian Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.

Insect Powder, Opt., English Grd., closed flowers, 28 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.; English Ground, ½ closed flowers, 4d. lb. less; Foreign Ground, 1 cwt. @ 80/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
Iodoform Pulv. B.P., 1 lb. @ 19/6 lb.
Iodum resub. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 16/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 17/- lb.
Isinglass, Brazil, fine cut, 7 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.; Russian finest, 7 lbs. @ 10/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/- lb.; Ribbon or Sheet, 7 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.

Kamala, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; sifted, 3d. per lb. extra.
Lapis Pumicis, fine powder, 2 cwt. @ 8/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 1½d. lb.; lump, 2 cwt. @ 12/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.

Liciorie Juice, 4 and 2-oz. Sticks, 5 cwt. @ 70/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 72/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.
*Lin. Aconitii Meth., 5 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/5 lb.
* " Bellad. Meth., 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
* " Camph. P.B., 40 lbs. @ 1/- lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
* " Sapo Meth., 9 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
* " Tech. Acet., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
Linseed c. Oil, Crushed, 3 cwt. @ 17/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 18/6 cwt.
*Liq. Ammonii Acetatis Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 10½d. lb.
* " Ammon. Aromat., 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
* " Antim. Chlor. Pure, 8 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.
* " Arsenicalis, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.
* " Arsenii Hydrochlor., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.
* " Bismuth. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
* " Copaiba Buchu et Cubeb, 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
* " Easton, p.s. 1-3, B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
* " Ferri Dialysatus, 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
* " Ferri Iod. p.s., 1-7, 1 lb. @ 7/10 lb.
* " Ferri Perchlor. Fort., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
* " Ferri Phosph. Co. p.s., 1-7, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
* " Hamamelidis, B.P., 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
* " Hypophosph. Co. p.s., B.P.C., 1 lb. @ 3/8 lb.

*Iodi Fort. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 6/- lb.
* " Morphine Acet. or Hydrochlor., P.B., 6 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.
* " Opii Sed., 5 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.
* " Plumbi Subacet., P.E., 7 lbs. @ 3½d. lb.
* " Pruni Virg. p.s. 1-7, 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.
* " Rhæados pro Syr., 1 to 7, 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.
* " Rhei, p.s., 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
* " Santali Co., 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.
* " Sennæ Dulc. 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
* " Sennæ pro Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
* " Strychninæ Hyd. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
* " Tolut. pro Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
* " Trinitrini, P.B., 1 lb. @ 1/1 lb.
Lithia Carb. P.B., 28 lbs. @ 4/11 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/4 lb.
" Citras, B.P., 28 lbs. @ 4/11 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5/1 lb.; pulv., 3d. lb. extra.
Lycopodium, 7 lbs. @ 5/4 lb.

Mag. Calc. Leviss, 56 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 5 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/- lb.
Mag. Calc. Pond., 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb.
Mag. Carb. Pond., 56 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
Mag. Carb. Leviss., 1 cwt. @ 33/6; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
Mag. Cit. Grau., 28 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 1/0½ lb.
Mag. Sulph., fine druggists', B.P., 1 cwt. @ 9/6 cwt.
Manna, Good Flake, 14 lbs. @ 4/10 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/3 lb.
Menthol, dry white crystal, 60 lbs. @ 11/6 lb.; 5 lbs. @ 12/6 lb.

*Mist. Sennæ Comp. B.P., 20 lbs. @ 6½d. lb. 6 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
Morphine Acet. Hydrochlor. or Sulph., Pulv. B.P., 25 oz. @ 13/6 oz.; 16 oz. @ 13/9 oz.; 8 oz. @ 13/10 oz.; 1 oz. @ 14/9 oz.; Pur. Præcip. Bimeconate or Tart. 1 oz. @ 17/9 oz.
Morphinæ Diacetyl., 4 oz. @ 18/9 oz.; 1 oz. @ 19/- oz.; Hydrochlor., 6d. per oz. less.
Myrrh, Gum, English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.

Naphthalene Candles or Balls, 1 cwt. @ 20/- cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 22/6 cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 24/6 cwt.
Nux Area, 1 cwt. @ 35/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; powder, English ground, @ 59/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.

Ol. Amygdal. Ang., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 2/11½ lb.
Ol. Anethi Ang. B.P., 1 lb. @ 15/6 lb.
Ol. Anisi, E.I., 66 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 16½ lbs. @ 4/11 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 5/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/- lb.
Ol. Aurant., 12 lbs. @ 9/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/3 lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.
Oil of Bays, genuine W.L., 9 lbs. @ 10/6 lb.
Ol. Cajupu., B.P., 21½ oz. bots. @ 3/6 lb.
Ol. Camphor. Essent., White, 80 lbs. @ 70/- cwt.; 40 lbs. @ 75/- cwt.; Brown, 40 lbs. @ 110/- cwt.
Ol. Caryoph. Ang. B.P., 9 lbs. @ 4/8 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 4/10 lb.
Ol. Cassia, 16 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; 6 lbs. @ 3/11 lb.
Ol. Cinnamon, 1 lb. @ 32/- lb.; 1 oz. @ 2/3 oz.
Ol. Citronellæ, 9 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.
Ol. Coco. Nucis, finest White, 80 lbs. @ 69/- cwt.; 40 lbs. @ 70/- cwt.
Ol. Eucalypt., B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/4½ lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/5½ lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
Ol. Geranii Gall. Opt., 1 lb. @ 28/- lb.; 8 1-oz. bots. @ 2/3 oz.; 1 oz. @ 2/6 oz.; Turc., 1 lb. @ 12/6 lb.; 4 ozs. @ 15/- lb.
Ol. Gynocardia, 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/3 lb.
Ol. Juniperi Bacc., B.P., 1 lb. @ 6/3 lb.; Ligne Exot., 1 cwt. @ 1/7 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
Ol. Lavand. ab Flor., 5 lbs. @ 12/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 12/6 lb.
Ol. Menth. Dip. English, 5 lbs. @ 33/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 34/6 lb.; Hotchkiss original bots., 21 oz. each @ 14/- lb.; 6 bots. @ 13/6 lb.; 18 bots. @ 13/- lb.; American, 20 lbs. @ 8/3 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 8/11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 9/6 lb.; Japanese, 60 lbs. @ 3/11 lb.; 5 lbs. @ 4/4 lb.
Ol. Morrhuæ, 1914, finest non-freezing, 25 gall. tin-lined barrels @ 107/6 per barrel; 2-gall. tins @ 5/6 per gall.
Ol. Myrrbane, 9 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
Ol. Myristicæ, 7 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/6 lb.
Ol. Nucis Pallid., 45 galls. @ 4/3 gall; 2 gall. tins @ 5/6 each.
Ol. Olivæ, P.B., good yellow, guaranteed pure, 45 gall. barrels @ 5/- gall.; 2 gall. tins @ 5/11 gall.
Ol. Origanii Rub., Coml., 28 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
Ol. Peach Kernel (so-called), 1 cwt. @ 1/3 lb.; 56 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
Ol. Pulegii B.P., 5 lbs. @ 5/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.
Ol. Ricini Alb. Opt. Medicinal, 44 lbs. @ 58/6 cwt.; 9 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; for export, 1 cwt. drums recommended, 9/6 each extra.
Ol. Rosmarini, Coml., 28 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; B.P., 9 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.
Ol. Santal. Flav. Ang. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 22/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 23/- lb.
Ol. Sassafras, genuine, 28 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/8 lb.
Ol. Theobromæ, B.P., 8-oz. tabs., 28 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
Ol. Wintergreen, Artificial, 5 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/9 lb.
Opium Turc. B.P., 14 lbs. @ 29/- lb.; 3 lbs. @ 30/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 31/- lb.; powder, 6d. lb. extra.

*Minimum quantity at these prices; Home Trade, 3 Winchester Quarts assorted; Export, 12 Winchester Quarts assorted.
NOTE.—Only terms Net Cash with order without discount, or orders accepted through London Merchants or Bankers.
Goods carriage forward; all packages free; Export cases extra.

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Insect Powder, from all closed flowers
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HAVE AN
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REPUTATION.

*Samples and close quotations for the above, also for any
Standard Drugs and Preparations, on application to—*

RAIMES & CO., Wholesale Druggists, **YORK.**

QUALITY THE FIRST CONSIDERATION.

STATE QUANTITY REQUIRED.

"Perfection" Hospital Ware

Finest White Semi-Porcelain. Guaranteed Impervious

Hospitals and Retailers Can Obtain these Goods from their Regular Wholesale Medical Supply House or Druggist Sundriesman. If you have any difficulty in obtaining them write direct to the Manufacturers

"Perfection" Bed and Douche Pan



Anatomically Correct Fits the Body
No Pressure on the end of the Spine
Prevents Bed-Sores

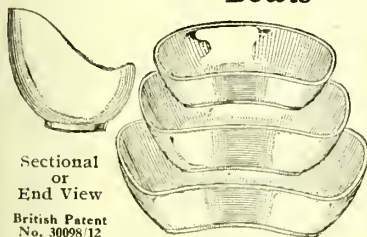
British Patents No. 9583-1900 & No. 5311-1909

No Unsanitary Spout or Corners Easy to Empty and Clean
A Douche Pan as well as a Bed Pan

No. 1—Large Size for Adults
No. 2—Small Size for Children

Used in Over 500 Hospitals in Gt. Britain and Colonies, and in Over 2000 Hospitals in the United States

"Perfection" Dressing or Bleeding Bowls



Improved Pus or Vomiting Basins

Back Wall Twice as High as Front Wall

Three Sizes—10 inch; 8 inch; and 6 inch

The high back gives these Basins a larger capacity and allows them to be carried more easily. It also prevents the vomits, if projectile, from soiling the Nurse or Surgeon. This feature makes the "Perfection" Bleeding Bowls very useful in the Operating Room, while the patient is on the Operating Table, and also in the Ward when the patient is recovering from the Anæsthesia.

The "Perfection" Dressing Basins are especially suitable for Ear and Eye work.

"Perfection" Male Urinal

British Patent No. 20507/06

The Correct Shape

Stands Firmly on End When Not in Use so that Contents Will Not Spill

The Wide Base Gives Almost Double the Capacity of the Bottle or Duck-Shaped Urinals

Can be Used in Conjunction with the "Perfection" Bed Pan



Fig. 1—Position When Not in Use

The "Perfection" is more practical than the old-style Urinals and is easier to use as it rests comfortably between the thighs and does not require to be held in position. This feature makes it useful in cases of involuntary urinations.

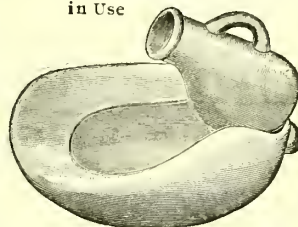


Fig. 2—Shows Urinal in Conjunction with "Perfection" Bed Pan

"Handy" Female Urinal and Child's Bed Pan

The Only Practical Female Urinal Made

Useful as a Bed Pan for Children



Suitable for Adults and Special Fracture Cases Where a Low, Small Size Pan is Required

Weight Only 2 1/4 lbs. Capacity, 30 oz. Length, 12 in. Height at Front 1 in.; at back 3 in.

The "Handy" is comfortable because the front end is slightly curved to take away pressure from the Spine. It is sanitary because it is easy to empty and clean. It lies firmly on the Bed without danger of tilting or wetting the Bed Linen.

Manufactured Under the Patents of Meinecke & Co. of New York by

Grimwades Limited, Stoke-on-Trent

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AIR CUSHIONS.

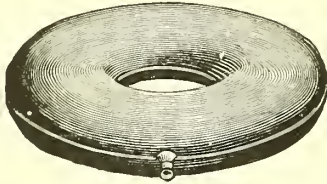


Fig. 1194.

**BRITISH
MAKE.**

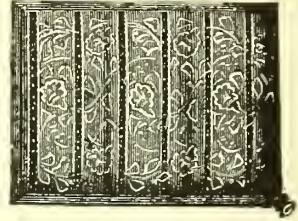


Fig. 1354.

Fig. 1194.—The "Empire" red india-rubber Air Cushion—

DIAMETER	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 in.
each	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 6	8 6	9 6

Fig. 1354.—Air Cushion, sateen covered, reeded ... SIZES 14×10 | 15×12 | 18×14 in.
each 3 3 | 3 9 | 4 6

Special Line.—Khaki-covered Pillow, 17×12 in., in khaki case with clasp ... each 4 6

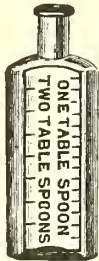
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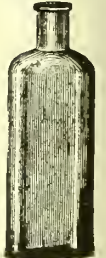
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FLATS, PANELS, POISONS, &c. &c.

PROFITABLE ENGLISH MADE GOODS.



INGRAM'S
"Agrippa"
PATENT N°17617



BAND TEST AND VALVE.

**BLACK OR
TRANSPARENT**

**BLACK OR
TRANSPARENT**
1/3 per doz. net
or
4/- per gross net.
for orders of 3 doz.
and over).

**GRIP TIGHTLY TO THE BOTTLE
AND WILL NOT SLIP OFF.**

1/9 per doz. net

or

18/9 per gross net.

(for orders of 3 doz.
and over).

**STERILIZABLE BY BOILING.
PERFECTLY HYGIENIC.**

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patentees and
manufacturers:

If your Wholesaler cannot supply, please write us :—

Retail price 2½d. each.

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MARK STREET MILLS,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

PLINTS,
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WADDINGS, &c. &c.

As supplied to Home and Foreign Governments.

"IMPERMIETTE" (Waterproof).
"IMPERMIETTE" BED SHEETING.
"HEALTH" CHEST PROTECTORS.
"YULNOPLAST"

ABSORBENT
TISSUE



FIRST FIELD
DRESSINGS

"LINT LIVERPOOL"

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Please Try Our DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS.

We send six gross assorted or otherwise, carriage paid, to any address in the United Kingdom. Smaller quantities not carriage paid

REDUCED PRICES.

Clear Blue Tinted—Good Quality.

3 & 4	6 & 8	12	16 ozs.	Plain or graduated, round edges
8/-	9/-	13/-	18/-	per gross.

Clear Blue Tinted. Best Quality. QUININE.

3 & 4	6 & 8	12	16 ozs.	Plain or graduated, round edges.
10/-	11/-	16/-	20/-	per gross.

CHEAP BOTTLES for Dispensing.

3 & 4	6	8 ozs.	Plain or graduated, round edges.
7/6	8/6	8/6	per gross.

WHITE PHIALS—GOOD QUALITY.

3	1	1½	2 ozs.	Plain or teaspoons.
4/-	4/6	4/9	5/3	per gross.

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Established 100 Years.

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BRITISH-MADE THROUGHOUT.

To give you a fair start, we offer a Sample Cabinet complete, and a supply of strong selling literature at the following cut prices, Cash with Order.

With Inside Spirit Heater 23/4 ; Retailing at 35/-
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THE ONLY MAKERS TO THE TRADE.

Indiarubber Hot Water Bottles.

BEST BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

REDUCED PRICES.

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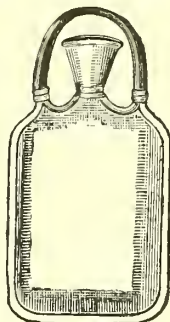
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2/6	2/9	3/-	3/4	3/1	3/6	3/8	4/2	3/10	4/1	5/-	5/6 each.

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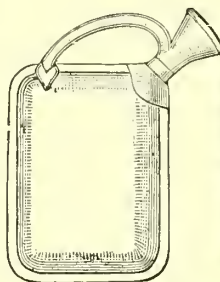
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3,2	3/11	4/-	4/10	4/-	5/-	5/6	6/1	5/6	6/-	7/-	8/6	7/9	8/9 ea.

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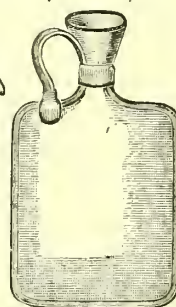
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458



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Patent No. 28744/13.

SUPPLIED TO THE WAR OFFICE.

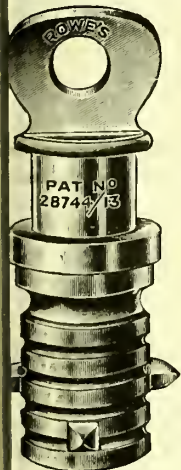
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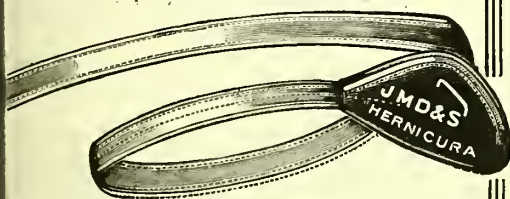
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7/9	8/-	9/-	13/-	14/6
	16 oz.	20 oz.		
	19/6	21/-	per gross.	

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1/- per gross extra to above prices up to 8 oz., 2/- extra beyond.

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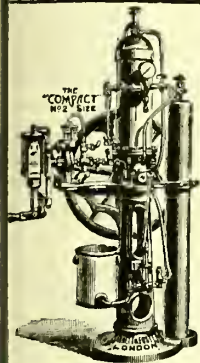
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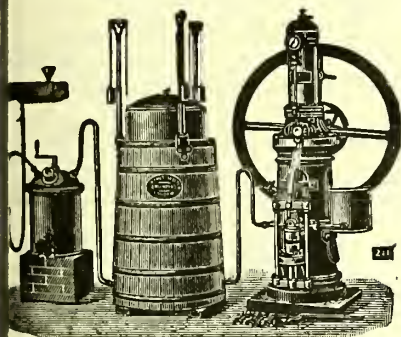
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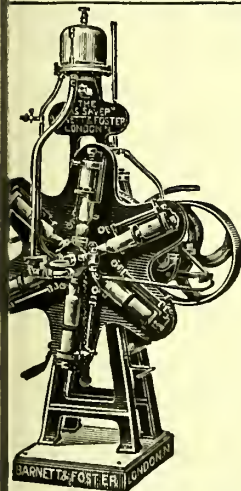
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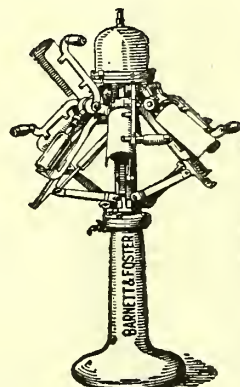
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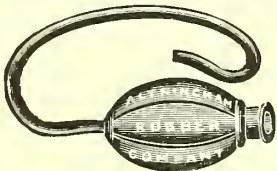
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KEMP'S Vulcanizing Co., Ltd.,
19 Hardman St., Manchester. Also at Sheffield.

CRIMSON CROSS REMEDIES.
DO YOU SELL THEM?
There are Three Reasons why you should:
1st. A demand has been created by advertising.
2nd. They yield a good profit to the Retailer.
3rd. They give satisfaction to the Customer.
ENQUIRIES INVITED.
CRIMSON CROSS DISPENSARY, DERBY. Tel. 828.

S.V.M. WINES FOR CHEMISTS. S.V.R.
A. MACNAIR & CO. *Dolphin Distillery, Ardwick, MANCHESTER*

INCHER & HASELER,
D.
ALUMINIUM BOXES
Branston St.,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

INVESTIGATE
The Py-Shan Points Co-operative Sales plan—we think it will interest you. It has a regular weekly sale, gives 5d. per lb., profit, and sales are confined to chemists. Just a card for particulars now to
CHRISTYS, OLD SWAN LANE, E.C.

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN
PURE ORANGE WINE

NUM AURANTII, B.P. Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopoeia. (Wholesale only).
London Agent **JAMES STIRTON, 43 GREAT TOWER STREET, E.C.**

May, Roberts' Traveller.

No. 4023 CITY.

FEBRUARY 27, 1915

LONDON & DUBLIN.

A Sign of the Times.

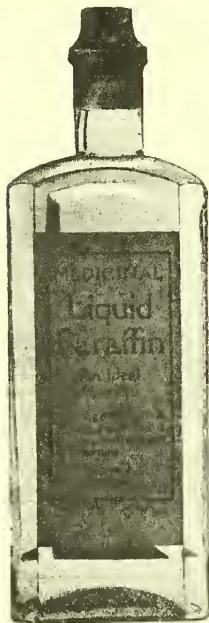
It will be good news to all Patriotic Pharmacists that a London firm of oil refiners have now succeeded in producing an

ENGLISH REFINED PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM, B.P.

The significance of this will be appreciated by all who realise the technical difficulties in the way of the accomplishment, and we feel that our sincere congratulations are due to the pioneers.

In accordance with our promise to our customers we sold the whole of the stock in our hands at the date of the outbreak of war at normal prices, but when this was exhausted the total stoppage of supplies from Galicia soon produced famine prices.

The price at which the oil is offered is considerably higher than before the war, but we are assured by the manufacturers that there is little prospect of any improvement during the continuance of hostilities.



4 oz. size ... 5/3 per doz.
8 oz. size ... 10/- "

5% Discount.

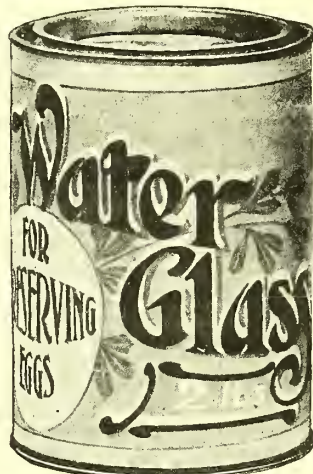
NOTE THESE PRICES.

Spring is Coming.

Eggs are at last getting cheaper, and now is the time to draw the attention of your customers to the simple and effective method of

PRESERVING EGGS WITH WATER GLASS.

We have what is probably the most modern plant in the Kingdom for rapidly filling this somewhat difficult substance into small containers, and we offer our customers the full benefit of this advantage.



1 lb. size—
Small lots ... 2/6 per doz.
3 doz. lots ... 2/4 "
6 doz. lots ... 2/3 "
12 doz. lots ... 2/2 "
2 lb. size—
Small lots ... 3/8 per doz.
3 doz. lots ... 3/7 "
6 doz. lots ... 3/6 "
12 doz. lots ... 3/4 "
4 lb. size—
Small lots ... 6/6 per doz.
3 doz. lots ... 6/4 "
6 doz. lots ... 6/2 "
12 doz. lots ... 5/10 "
7 lb. size—
Small lots ... 10/- per doz.
3 doz. lots ... 9/3 "
6 doz. lots ... 9/- "
12 doz. lots ... 8/8 "
5% Discount.

£2 worth carriage paid,
free cases.

NEW LINES.



"BULL DOG" BRAND Eau de Cologne.

1 oz. size ... 4/7 per doz.
2 oz. " ... 8/6 "
4 oz. " ... 16/6 "
5% Discount.

This is of the finest description, and is guaranteed to be equal in quality to the best known Continental brands.

TALCUM POWDER.

Handsome Enamelled Tin in colours and gold.

4/- per doz.
3 doz., 3/10 per doz.
6 doz., 3/8 "
5% Discount.



LAVENDER WATER.



1 oz. size,
4/6 per doz.

2 oz. size,
7/6 per doz.

4 oz. size,
12/6 per doz.

5% Discount.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD. 7, 9 & 11 Clerkenwell Road,
LONDON, E.C.!

AND AT 16 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1915

TO ADVERTISERS IN THIS SUPPLEMENT.

The Publisher desires to make it clear that advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Wanted, Exchange Column, &c., MUST BE PREPAID (except in the case of serial advertisers), and to ensure prompt insertion **REMITTANCES MUST ACCOMPANY INSTRUCTIONS.**

Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week. If it is necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done.

PROVIDED the MONEY is TELEGRAPHED at the same time and the fact made clear that the money order is to be delivered at 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advertisers will assist greatly in the preparation and quick despatch of the Supplement by making careful note of these rules. Telephone: No. 3617 Central (3 lines). Telegraphic Address: "Chemicus Cannon London." (Three words counted as two.)

**BEST RESULTS
EVERY WEEK!**



That is what advertisers in
The Chemist and Druggist
Supplement secure. Not in-
definite returns from spasmodic and inflated
circulation, but regular, steady success—the
best possible in the Drug Trade. It gives

THE PUBLICITY IT PAYS TO PAY FOR.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone Number: City 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

1.—LONDON.—Retail and Dispensing Business, in a main thoroughfare; returns between £1,800 and £2,000; profit about £450; new lease; price £750; roomy and well fitted and well stocked.

2.—LONDON, S.W.—Good-class Business, Retail and Dispensing, in an attractive residential locality; returns between £1,500, with profits above the average; well-fitted and stocked; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures and for goodwill.

3.—LONDON, S.E. (Main Road).—Ready-money Business; under unqualified management between £950 and £1,000; £350; intending investors with £450 at command will sound investment.

4.—LONDON, S.W.—(Within Easy Distance of).—An opportunity to acquire an old-established Business, giving a net £300, for the nominal sum of £150; this is an excellent young man with small capital at command.

5.—LONDON SUBURB.—Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in a main thoroughfare; returns exceed £1,400 per annum; a speedy transfer vendor is willing to make some

6.—LONDON, S.E.—Middle-class Retail trade, including Dispensing and Optics; conducted under unqualified management; £600; well-fitted shop, fairly stocked; price £275; part retained.

7.—LONDON (Northern Suburb).—Middle-class Business, Retail Dispensing; main thoroughfare; returns £900; large double-fronted; price £250.

8.—DERBYSHIRE.—Retail and Dispensing Business; returns show a steady increase, and are now about £950; excellent 9-roomed house with private entrance; well-appointed shop, fully stocked; about the value of stock and fixtures only required.

9.—EASTERN COUNTIES.—Good country Business, situate in well-known town about 70 miles from London; returns about £2,000; net profit £600; new lease will be granted; terms, goodwill £300, stock and fixtures at a fair valuation.

10.—YORKS (Market Town).—Brisk Light Cash Retail, situate in working-class district; established upwards of 20 years; returns £860, which produce a net income of £263; double-fronted shop; price £360, less than the value of stock and fixtures.

11.—WESTERN COUNTY.—Vendor retiring; good-class Retail and Dispensing, with Photographic Sundries; established about 75 years, and held by vendor 40; returns average £1,450 at fair prices; well-fitted shop; vendor's own property; terms, valuation.

12.—SCOTLAND.—Retail and Dispensing; much let down; returns £500, formerly £1,000; a young man with energy would soon materially increase the business; price to be arranged.

13.—DEVON (Country Town).—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; well situate in one of the principal streets; returns £500 at good profits; commodious residence; terms, valuation.

14.—LANCS (Manufacturing Town).—Cash Retail, with excellent Optical connection; returns show a steady increase, last year being £1,370; net profit £580; valuation of stock and fixtures and sum for goodwill to be arranged equitably.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit, the value of the Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties, and will make Special Terms for such services.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

BRETT & CO.

Licensed Valuers,

73 LAUREL ROAD, LEICESTER.

Telegrams, "Brett Leicester."

Telephone 1934.

F. J. BRETT, M.P.S.,

GIVES PERSONAL ATTENTION TO ALL VALUATIONS.
NO CHARGE TO BUYERS.

AGENCY.—We have always a large number of *Buyers* on our books, and we can frequently find a purchaser at once. We also have a *Private Register* for vendors who are in no hurry to sell, and who do not wish their businesses to be advertised.

STOCKTAKING SPECIALISTS to the Entire DRUG TRADE.

£1,400 returns.—SEASIDE.—Good-class Light Retail, Dispensing, and own Specialities in thriving Lancashire town; business is in fine position; excellent residence, good garden, etc.; price £900.

£780 returns.—SEASIDE, HANTS.—Good-sized double-fronted Shop; nice-class Retail; at valuation of stock and fixtures, about £400.

£940 returns.—LANC.—General Retail, with excellent opening for Photo and Optics; nearest opposition three-quarters of a mile; price £425, or valuation.

£400 returns.—LANC.—Branch, General Light Retail; fine opening for Dental or Optics; price, £180; easy terms.

£1,300 returns.—YORKS.—High-class Suburban Light Retail and Dispensing, with good house, yard, garden, etc.; price £900.

£500 (nearly) returns.—CROYDON DISTRICT.—Good-class Light and growing Business, and with more attention would rapidly increase; well-fitted attractive shop; good house, garden, etc.; price £300.

£540 returns.—LONDON, W.—Fine well-fitted double-fronted Shop in desirable locality for sale for family reasons; plenty of scope for Photo, Optics, etc.; at valuation, about £350.

We have cash Buyers for businesses from
£500 to £5,000.

Valuations conducted upon the shortest notice
at moderate fees.

BERDOE & FISH,

VALUERS & TRANSFER AGENTS,

35 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, City.

Telephone: 1809 CENTRAL.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

1.—MIDLANDS (Health Resort).—Light Family Retail and Dispensing Business; increasing; returns £950; net profit 33½; good position; excellent house and pharmacy; price about £700.

2.—BUCKS.—Good Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, in pleasant market town; returns nearly £1,300; net profit £350; assistant kept; large house and garden; price £800.

3.—ESSEX (Popular Health Resort).—High-class Family Retail and Dispensing; returns average £16 weekly; good profits; plenty of scope; modern house and pharmacy; price £625, or offer.

4.—KENT.—Unopposed Mixed Village Business; same hands many years, retiring; returns £850; low rent; own property; comfortable house; price £500.

5.—DEVON COAST.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns approach £800; increasing; good position; large modern-fitted pharmacy, well stocked; price £500.

6.—LIVERPOOL.—Cash Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; in main thoroughfare; returns last year £940, increasing; large well-fitted shop, good stock; price £500.

7.—LONDON (SOUTH).—Sound Cash Business; in busy market; returns nearly £2,000; net profit £450 to £500; stock and fixtures worth £700; price £950.

8.—LONDON, N.W. (Death Vacancy).—Good-class Family Retail and Dispensing; returns under manager £10 to £12 weekly; plenty of scope; price £275, or valuation.

STOCKTAKINGS.

We undertake stocktakings on a very low scale of commission or an agreed fixed fee, please apply for our terms. Our pamphlet on stocktaking will be sent post free on receipt of post card.

Businesses Wanted. Buyers waiting.

PARSON C. BAKE

1 MOUNTFIELD ROAD, CHURCH END, FINCHLEY,

Tel. No. Finchley 812.

Recommended by—

BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD.
MEGGESON & CO., LTD.
BARCLAY & SON, LTD.

All correspondence should be addressed as above.

And at 174 VICTORIA ST., S.W.

Tel. No. Victoria

IN the Residential Part of a North-Western Suburb (Death Vacancy).—A good-class Dispensing and Family Business—returning under indifferent management £12 weekly; well-fitted large double-fronted shop and good house (9 rooms, can be let off) with side entrance; rent £100; lease 7 years or more price £275, which is less than value of shop and fixtures.

IN Large Manufacturing Town, South Wales.—Best position an old-established Family trade and good Retail; normal returns exceed £2,000; now about £1,500, owing to continued illness of vendor, who is retiring and will sell for the value of stock and fixtures, or thereabouts, under £1,000; part pure money can remain.

RAPIDLY Rising Seaside Town in Devon.—A very progressive Business; now returning over £2,000, increasing annually; one in opposition; rent £60; price about £1,200 as may be arranged; satisfactory reason for disposal, and full inspection invited.

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON

CHEMISTS' VALUERS, TRANSFER AGENTS,
AND EXPERT STOCKTAKERS,

45a MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER,

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

Telegraphic Address: "Tomtom."

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where we require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and particulars can be sent to us direct or through the advertising correspondents in this country.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of additional charge of 6d.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can, in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Public reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

BRADFORD.—Old-established Light Retail Drug Business for disposal at once; main thoroughfare, near Town Hall; ready sale; good opening for Panel. Particulars from "S. H.," Bridge Street, Bradford.

EDINBURGH.—High-class old-established Pharmacy for sale in main thoroughfare; modern fittings, electric light, and valuable specialities and agencies included; good reasons for disposal. Apply, 246/23, Office of this Paper.

LANCS (Popular Resort).—Sound Business; splendid position in best locality; turnover £680; exceptional profits; low rent; good opening for Optics or Dentistry; valuation £390; no reasonable offer refused. Apply, 241/17, Office of this Paper.

LONDON (1 mile from Bank).—Ready-money Retail in workable class shopping centre; taking £11 week under unequalled 33½ per cent. net profit; scope for big development; shop magnificently fitted; up-to-date stock; good roomy house and store room; owner asks very low price, £120 cash; a bargain. 244/37, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Good neighbourhood; genuine Retail and Dispensing; practically unopposed; good-sized house; rent £450; held on lease; rent £50; price £380. "M. G." (242), Office of this Paper.

S.W.—Exceptional opportunity for qualified Chemist; good; prominent corner premises; now closed; fine business man; splendidly fitted lock-up shop with on; would be Sold or Let, with use of fittings, at rent; stock at valuation; Panel work a speciality. ad, Merton.

Suburb (Main Road), South.—Light ready-money Retail scribing Business; returns last year £971; gross profits roft £350; good opening for N.H.I. and Photo trade; and garden; family reasons for selling; price £450 valuation. "Profit" (246/35), Office of this Paper.

STER (Near).—Old-established Drug Store; in main under unqualified management; newly fronted shop; e attached; splendid opportunity for qualified man; rice £260, or valuation of stock and fixtures. Reply, ce of this Paper.

STER.—Well-established City Business, with good tion and great possibilities; easy hours; high-class young energetic man; £350; full particulars and if desired. Address, "Chemicus," 22 Derby Street, l Street, Moss Side, Manchester.

MIDDLESEX.—Good-class Family Retail and Dispens- turns averaging about £850; nice residential district; increase; rent £60; good house accommodation; price 246/40, Office of this Paper.

WALES.—For prompt Sale, in the principal seaside owing to the death of proprietor; widow will sell ight, Dispensing, and Family trade in a first-class a valuation of fixtures and stock. For further par- ly "Z. Y. R.," o/o Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.,

WALES.—For Sale as a going concern, old-established s of Chemist and Druggist in Wrexham; shop ituated in main thoroughfare; well stocked; modern tric light; turnover £1,500 per annum; no reasonable l. For further particulars apply A. Moffatt, Account- ting Street, Wrexham.

NDON Suburb.—Write off at once to arrange appoint- or inspecting sound genuine Business; every investiga- ; nothing to hide; spacious Pharmacy, with mahogany rror-backed shelves, electric light; long lease; com- se; no longer on Panel, but increasing sales of own; price (valuation only) £700; £500 cash down, hree months. A reply, favourable or otherwise, after to "Tyko" (234/38), Office of this Paper, will be ourtesy.

WALES.—Young man, who is desirous of offering his s to his country at the present time, is willing to his first-class genuine Cnsh Business; this is situate y district with an ever-increasing population; the e best possible position, double front, well fitted, ocked; Wine Licences attached; a good business is tography and Optics; rental £40 per annum (on lease); £2,000 per annum, including over £400 N.H.I., and g each year; capital required about £1,450; principals ith; no particulars will be furnished except to those uenuine offers and can offer satisfactory references. /56, Office of this Paper.

(Market Town).—Light Family Retail and Agricultural s; no Optics or Photographic; in same hands many etiring; returns £1,200, and could be much extended o man; good position; low rent; price required, bare ock and fixtures, about £500. "Opil" (246/035), is Paper.

IRE City.—Capital Business; established 20 years; good s with garden; splendid suburban position; price part may remain if required. 241/16, Office of this

, cheap, consequent upon the death of the proprietor, ublished Chemist's Business in populous neighbour- l London; ready money altogether; convenient living Particulars, "W. S. C.," c/o Danby, Brooks & Co., ll Street, E.C.

osal, genuine Cash Business in South Wales Colliery ; returns £1,200; well stocked; good sale of own es and three exclusive Agencies; suit any young , particularly Welsh, desirous of starting in business; tigation courted and assistance rendered after pur- n Williams, "Brynawel," Whitchurch, Glam.

o (West London Suburb), well-fitted Shop; has done £1,000; fittings cost £200; stock value £80; good use (6 rooms, bath, etc.); main road; neglected by etor; established 12 years; good opening for Dental price only £120; rare opportunity. Apply, 247/2, is Paper.

FOR Disposal, a small Mixed Retail Drug Business in country; small market town, Cathedral; in present owner's hands 55 years; suitable for a young, industrious couple (no family) with a good general knowledge of Agricultural Chemistry; good prices obtained; a lot of Prescribing done for children and adults; quite half the rent is made up of one Proprietary, others are very good; possession at once; assistance could be rendered if desired by owner if he lives for a short time; two other Chemists; stock and fixtures large; offered at little money; premises very large and good, well situated; could be sold if desired, or rented; room for a gentleman lodger for a time if desired. Particulars to British Drug Houses, Graham Street, City Road, London, E.C.

GENUINE Business; sound, unopposed (monopoly); large village. colliery district, South Wales; greatly neglected; doing £10 weekly; could easily double; own premises; lease if required; desirous leaving district; price £500; fittings cost £130; only opened three years. Apply, "Honesty" (241/35), Office of this Paper.

IN a Large Village in East Kent.—A good Chemist's and Drug- gist's Business, with Stationery, for immediate Disposal; been in present family over 80 years; selling on account of age. For further particulars apply, "Statum," Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London.

TENDERS.

PARISH OF ST. MARY, ISLINGTON.

CONTRACTS.

THE Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Mary, Islington, invite Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles for a period of twelve months, commencing 1st April, 1915, to be delivered in such quantities as and when required at the St. John's Road Institution, Cornwallis Road Institution, Highbury Hill Infirmary, Guardians' Schools, Hornsey Road, and the Receiving Homes, Hornsey Rise, N, and the Outdoor Dispensaries in the Parish:

DRUGS. DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Sealed Tenders must be delivered at the undermentioned offices on or before the 9th March, 1915, addressed to the Guardians, and endorsed "Tender for" and the Tenders will be opened there at a Meeting of the Guardians to be held on the 11th March, 1915.

The Guardians do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Printed Forms of Tender (which alone will be received, and which contain conditions of contract) must be obtained from the Clerk personally, or a stamped addressed brief-size envelope may be sent.

No Contract will be given to firms who do not ordinarily observe Trade Union rates and conditions.

By Order,
EDWIN DAVEY, Clerk.

Guardians' Offices,
St. John's Road, Upper Holloway, N.,
10th February, 1915.

PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE above Council invite Tenders for the supply of Disinfectants, etc., for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Forms of Tender and Conditions may be obtained on application to the Medical Officer of Health, Municipal Buildings, Pontypridd.

Tenders, on the prescribed forms, sealed and endorsed "Disinfectants," must be received by the undersigned on or before Monday, March 15th, 1915.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. COLENSO JONES, Clerk to the Council.
Municipal Buildings, Pontypridd,
20th February, 1915.

TO LET.

BUSINESS Premises to Let in one of the best positions in the City of Hereford: old-established Chemist's business carried on for years; excellent dwelling-house, and lawn and garden at rear; owner prepared to adopt premises to suit satisfactory tenant. For full particulars apply to T. A. Matthews, Solicitor, Hereford.

FOR SALE.

ENTIRE Stock of shop, including Drngs, Patent Glass Counter Case, Jars, 20-oz. Rounds, Drawers, Counter Scales, and Dispensing Scales and Weights, etc. Particulars apply "London," (244/29), Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIPS.

ENERGETIC young man with capital desires position as Director or Partner in progressive Wholesale Manufacturing Chemist's business; highest references; wide experience. "Codeia" (243/28), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER-PARTNER.—An exceptional opportunity presents itself to qualified man desiring permanency; guaranteed salary and share in profits of increasing business in rapidly growing neighbourhood near London; the amount required—viz. £250—can be made in instalments if desired. Full particulars from 245/10, Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Druggists' Sundries house; Partner desirous of retiring, opportunity offers to acquire goodwill and connection, and stock at valuation; with sound well-established firm scheme of amalgamation would be favourably considered; principals or solicitors only dealt with. Apply, "X. Y. Z.," c/o Bookstall, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

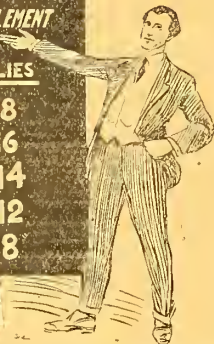
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RESULTS

OF ADVERTISING IN THIS SUPPLEMENT
LAST WEEK FEB. 20 1915

NATURE OF ADVT.	REPLIES
SIT. WANTED	18
ASSISTT. (WHOLESALE)	16
ASSISTT.	14
DISPENSER	12
BUSINESS FOR DISPOSAL	8



This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of Advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

RETAIL.

STACCATO—BUT SIGNIFICANT.

An enthusiastic and gratified Assistant writes under date February 18:

"On no account repeat my advertisement—quite unnecessary. Numerous replies. In answer to a telegram, journeyed over 100 miles. Personal interview. Result—a splendid Dispensership, commencing duties next week. I call this 'excellent business,' and all for the tiny outlay of 2s. 6d. for advertisement." (12/48.)

BIRKENHEAD.—Smart Junior for good-class Dispensing business. Apply, with usual particulars and salary required (outdoors), to W. S. Robinson, York Place, Birkenhead.

BIRMINGHAM.—Wanted, unqualified Assistant; 28 to 35; reliable; married preferred; good Counterman and Window-dresser; quick and obliging; permanency; good references required; no N.H.I. work. State age, height, salary required, when at liberty, and usual particulars, J. Hoare, 812 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Assistant wanted; capable Counterman with knowledge of Dispensing; experienced. Apply by letter 243/10, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Assistant wanted; Counter, Dispensing Window-dressing; hours 8.30 to 7.30; no Sunday duty; salary to commence 35s. weekly; please send photo. Mr. Wakefield, Messrs. Bellamy & Wakefield, 1 Easy Row, Birmingham.

BRIGHTON.—Junior Assistant wanted by Chemist-Optician; previous Optical experience not essential; in classes; good opportunity for young Chemist seeking Optical experience. Apply, with usual particulars, to H. Chambers, Western Road, Brighton.

BRISTOL.—Young qualified Assistant wanted; Dispensing class; easy position; comfortable home; very little work. References and salary asked to Edward Maish, C. Brow, Bristol.

BRISTOL.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant; good Dispensing about 25; short hours; no Sunday duty. Apply, with references and salary required, to Ferris & Co., Ltd., Bristol.

BUXTON.—Junior Assistant or Improver wanted at a good-class Dispensing business; outdoors. Apply, with particulars, 245/56, Office of this Paper.

CARDIFF.—Hicks & Co., Chemists, have a vacancy for a mainly unqualified Assistant for their head established good-class Dispensing and Counter experience absolutely essential; easy hours; no Sunday duty; weekly half-holiday. State height, salary required (outdoors), particulars of previous engagements, enclosing photograph, to Hicks & Co., Craiglan, Cardiff.

CITY.—Wanted, young Junior Assistant; first-class apprenticeship; outdoors; no Sunday or night duty. Apply, with particulars. 246/29, Office of this Paper.

COVENTRY.—Assistant, accustomed to high-class Dispensing smart and gentlemanly; good Counterman and Window-dresser; Optical experience an advantage. Apply, giving height, experience, etc., to Chas. H. Welton, The Pharmacy, Coventry.

DARLINGTON.—Assistants required (qualified and unqualified) abstainers preferred. Apply, stating age, height, experience and salary required, to Waters, Chemist, Darlington.

DONCASTER.—M. H. Stiles & Son have an immediate vacancy for an experienced Junior Assistant, age 21-23. Apply above, giving age, height, experience, references, salary required (outdoors), and enclosing photo (which will be returned).

GRAVESEND HOSPITAL, Kent.—The post of Lady Dispensing Assistant at this Hospital (with emergency war beds, 100 beds) shortly be vacant, and the Committee invite applications suitable candidates. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Secretary, to whom applications should be sent immediately.

RETURNING PHOTOS, Etc.

Advertisers in this Section who receive portraits and copies of testimonials from applicants with stamped addressed envelope for reply are reminded that the undue retention of these often means a hardship to the sender. All personal documents should be returned as promptly as possible after perusal.

TO SAVE TROUBLE.

MANY correspondents answering advertisements in this Section enclose remittances to cover the cost of forwarding letters to advertisers who prefer to be addressed c/o this Supplement. The **Publisher** desires to make it clear that this is superfluous, and perhaps this reminder will obviate the necessity of the frequent return by him of such remittances.

ANSWER IN TERMS OF THE ADVERTISEMENT
REMEMBER you are one of possibly hundreds applying for the same position. Put your case before the advertiser so that he may be able to form a **MENTAL PICTURE** of your abilities.

BE BRIEF BUT CLEAR.—Millions of applications are consigned to the waste-paper basket **UNCONSIDERED**, because the advertiser cannot form this picture from the inadequacy of the material set before him.

ior Assistant, about 20 (indoors), in good-class Dispensing business; two kept. State age, height, and references to Metcalfe & Son, Pharmacists, Hull.

ior Assistant, about 21 (outdoors), in good-class Dispensing business; two kept. State age, salary references to C. H. Kirton, 53 Savile Street, Hull.

ated, unqualified Assistant; reliable; good Counter-Window-dresser; quick and obliging; permanency; required and usual particulars. "Salol" (244/36), Paper.

ancy for Junior Assistant with Dispensing experi-ence. State age, height, salary required, when full particulars of experience to Murray, Chemist, Lane.

Junior, about 21, smart, good Dispensing ex-perience City business; near to School of Pharmacy, to "Quinine," c/o Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Liverpool.

Immediately; unqualified Assistant for high-class Dispensing business, with Photography; outdoors. Salary required and usual particulars, photo, on, Ltd.

Qualified Assistant, 25 to 45, wanted, accustomed Cash business; good Counterman, energetic and re-quire-class business; state full particulars in first references (which must bear investigation), salary re-quire, when disengaged, etc. Apply to V. Edmunds, Eastbourne.

Pharmacist to manage business in the absence of who has enlisted. State salary (outdoors) and usual Halley, Pharmacist, 8 Albion Parade, Albion Road, on, London, N.

Qualified Managing Assistant; chiefly N.H.I. g. State salary required (outdoors), 235/18. Office

W.—Competent Assistant wanted for good-class and Retail business; outdoors; unqualified; age y one kept. Apply, stating full particulars and T. F. Elton, 28 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square.

W.—Junior Assistant wanted about March 18; unqualified, but with Dispensing experience; quali-ty. State age, experience, and salary required, New Street, Dorset Square, N.W.

W.—Required, a competent, gentlemanly Assistant; willing to adapt himself to the special character s with a view to permanency; fine opening for c, and trustworthy man; reasonable hours mutually half-day; no Sunday duty. Write fully, "Ucalite" c of this Paper.

W.—Assistant wanted, 22-26, with good Dispensing outdoors. Davidson, Ph. Chemist, 342 High Road, W.

E.—Experienced Assfstant wanted for a good-class Dispensing business, about March 20; outdoors: able Dispenser and Counterman. Apply, with full ting age, height, experience, and salary required, on, 481 Lordship Lane, S.E.

E.—Wanted, a capable unqualified Assistant (out-Photographic and Dispensing business; permanency. n" (244/13), Office of this Paper.

W.—Hairsine & Co., 47 Haymarket, require a assistant early in March. State age, experience, eted (indoors) to H. S. Hairsine, above address.

V.—Junior wanted for good-class Dispensing busi-ness or outdoors; two kept. Apply, stating age, and experience, to J. G. Feltwell, Chemist, Church London, S.W.

W.—A Junior Assistant, about 23 years of age, Apply, giving usual particulars, to A. J. Phillips, Road, South Kensington, S.W.

W.—Junior or Improver; indoors; comfortable for reading or to attend lectures can be arranged. ation, or write, enclosing photo and stating full ury, Buddles, 46 Churten Street, South Belgravia,

LONDON, W.—Required immediately, Junior with good previous experience, for good-class Retail and Dispensing business; lars of previous engagements, age, height, salary required (out-doors), and when disengaged, photo if possible, Sharpe & Son, 34 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.

LONDON, W.—Assistant required, for end of March, for Dis- pensing and to assist at Retail; qualified, or unqualified if experienced; indoors or outdoors; permanency. State usual par- ticulars, enclosing photo if convenient, to H. Dixon, 1 Russell Gardens, Holland Road, Kensington, W.

LONDON, W.—Junior Assistant required (outdoors) for good-class Dispensing business; hours 8.30-8; no late duty; Sunday duty nominal. Apply, giving usual particulars and enclosing photo, to W. Ive, 221 High Street, Kensington, W.

LONDON, W.—Unqualified Assistant wanted at once; age not over 24; outdoors and reasonable hours. Apply, stating full particulars and salary required, to Hairsine, 52 Wardour Street, Soho, W.

LONDON, W.—Assistant wanted; must be good Counterman and L with a knowledge of French. Full particulars to H. N. Davidge, 11 Shaftesbury Avenue, Piccadilly Circus, W.

LONDON, W.C.—Wanted shortly, qualified Assistant; accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing; outdoors; salary £5. Burden & Co., Pharmacists, 41 Store Street, Bedford Square.

LONDON, W.C.—Qualified Assistant wanted at once (outdoors), L also unqualified, for good-class modern Pharmacy. J. W. Roberts, Tavistock Place, Russell Square.

LONDON, W.C.—Cofman's Pharmacies have vacancies for an L energetic, competent, reliable Manager; for a smart and tactful Counterman; and for a capable Stockkeeper used to manu- facturing Galenicals and Proprietarys; permanency; outdoors. Apply, giving full particulars, age, height, experience, stating salary required, 6 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.

LONDON, West End.—Wanted early in March, a competent L Assistant, accustomed to good-class business; knowledge of French preferred; easy hours. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary expected (indoors), to 235/7, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Assistant wanted, accustomed to good-class Dispensing business. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, experience, and salary required, to G. A. Mallinson, Chemist, Withington, Manchester.

MARGATE.—Qualified Branch Manager for permanency; com- petent and trustworthy; about 30; for good-class Retail and Dispensing business. Full particulars of last two engagements, age, height, and photo if possible, state salary (unfurnished rooms on premises), W. M. Rosser, Baily & Co., 2 Ethelbert Terrace, Margate.

MARGATE.—Gentlemanly Assistant (outdoors), about 24, with experience. Personal application preferred, or give particu- comfortable berth. State age, height, salary required, and par- ticulars of last two engagements to W. M. Rosser, Baily & Co., 2 Ethelbert Terrace, Margate.

NEAR Manchester.—Wanted, unqualified Assistant; outdoors; must be good Dispenser and Counterman. Full particulars and wages required to McKinlay, Chemist, Glossop.

NEAR Manchester.—Wanted, energetic Assistant; good and reliable Dispenser essential. Jacklin, Hale, Cheshire.

NOTTINGHAM.—J. Chambers, Pharmaceutical Chemist, East- wood, Nottingham, will require a competent Assistant for Dispensing and Light Counter work at the end of March; very moderate hours.

OLDHAM.—Wanted, qualified Assistant for quick Cash business; £3 per week and commission; must be smart, a willing worker, and good Salesman. Address, with full particulars, age, references, and photo, to 243/17, Office of this Paper.

OLDHAM.—Unqualified Assistant for quick Cash business; must be reliable and a good Salesman; salary 30s. per week and commission. 243/017, Office of this Paper.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—Junior or Improver wanted (indoors) S for Light Retail and Dispensing. State age, height, refer- ences, and salary required, enclosing photo, to T. W. Jones, 55 Bohemia Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SOUTH COAST.—Wanted immediately, Dispensing Assistant; S accustomed to first-class Dispensing business. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, height, experience, and salary required, to Mr. Porter, Messrs. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

SOUTH STAFFS.—Wanted immediately, qualified Assistant for S Light Retail and N.H.I. work; permanency to suitable man; Extractor preferred. Ferday, Bridgtown, Cannock, Staffs.

SOUTH WALES.—Wanted immediately, steady, reliable Assistant; one used to quick Cash trade preferred; must be good Window-dresser and have a knowledge of Photography; salary 35s. per week (outdoors). Apply, giving full particulars, age, experience, and references, photo if possible, to Francis, Chemist, New Tredegar.

STOCKPORT.—Wanted, Junior Assistant or Improver for Mixed working-class trade; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday duty. Apply, with full particulars, to Hervey Banks, Chemist, Stockport.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, W.—Dispenser required; one with previous Ophthalmic and Hospital experience preferred; hours—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday from 2 to about 7 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday 10 to 12, only; commencing salary £50; applications, with copies of recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned by February 27. H. W. Burleigh, Honorary Secretary.

YORKS (West Riding).—Unqualified Assistant, age about 21-23, required; must be capable of taking charge for short periods; permanency, State salary required and when at liberty, 241/015, Office of this Paper.

YORKS (West Riding).—Splendid opening for Junior just out of apprenticeship; permanent and progressive berth; outdoors. 241/15, Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE.—Elderly qualified Assistant required immediately; easy hours; work light; permanency. State salary required, 241/150, Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE.—Wanted, qualified Chemist for good-class country business; must be a good Extractor, and preferably with knowledge of Dental Mechanics; married, and one seeking permanency with view to succession preferred; short hours and good salary. Apply, with full particulars and photo (to be returned), to "Facilis" (243/25), Office of this Paper.

A JUNIOR Assistant, about 25; outdoors; mid March. W. F. Pasmore, 320 Regent Street, London, W.

AGE about 40; outdoor Assistant as Second hand; unqualified; must be a quick and steady worker, not requiring much supervision. State salary required, enclose photo and copies of references, "Cardiff" (241/9), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT required for high-class Dispensing and Retail business early in March; not under 25. Please state usual particulars to Read & Orchard, Market Place, Salisbury.

ASSISTANT required, principally for Stock; qualification not necessary. Reply, giving full particulars as to experience, age, references, salary required, etc., to Anderson & Virgo, Chemists, Worcester.

ASSISTANT for Light Retail and Dispensing business, with knowledge of Photography. Apply, with full particulars, to F. P. Ordish, Dispensing Chemist, 204 High Road, Balham, S.W.

ASSISTANT, qualified or unqualified, with busy Retail and Dispensing experience; outdoors; hours 8.50 to 8.50, Fridays to 9, Saturdays to 10; no Sunday duty; closed Wednesday afternoons. Apply, Managing Director, Hodder's, Ltd., 5 Nelson Street, Bristol.

ASSISTANT; unmarried. Enclose photo and state age, height, experience, and salary required (indoors), Sheppard, Pharmacist, Barnstaple.

ASSISTANT Pharmacist; experienced; first-class business; proprietor retiring near future. Apply, R. A. Robinson (W. Malden & Co.), 205 Brompton Road, London, S.W.

ASSISTANT, under 30, single, for Light Retail and Dispensing business; easy hours; outdoors. Apply, with usual particulars, to R. Wood, Chemist, Reading.

ASSISTANT, 20 to 22, for good-class Light Retail and Dispensing business; easy hours. Send fullest particulars and references, photo if convenient, and state salary required (indoors or out), A. G. Reid, Petersfield, Hants.

ASSISTANT required; experienced; qualification by examination not essential; comfortable permanency, with good salary, if suitable. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Chemists, Portsmouth.

ASSISTANT wanted; good Dispenser; knowledge of Photography. Crawford, Chemist, Horley, Surrey.

AT Once.—Unqualified Assistant (outdoors) for Mixed country business; easy hours; no Sunday duty. State salary required and send references and usual particulars to Sturton & Howard, Fore Hill, Ely, Cambs.

COMPETENT Assistant for Counter and Dispensing; good-class suburban business; Senior position; three kept. Kindly state experience and salary (outdoors), Hornby & Cole, Muswell Hill.

COUNTERMAN for good-class Retail; outdoors. Apply, with references, and state salary required, C. A. Maries, Pharmacist, Waterloo, Liverpool.

DISPENSER wanted (outdoors) for a City business; short hours; no Sunday duty; salary £120. Apply, 19, 55, Office of this Paper.

EARLY March.—Assistant, unqualified (outdoors), for Dispensing business. Send full particulars, Wing, 8 Balcroath, Weston-super-Mare.

ELLWOOD & SON, Chemists, Leominster, require a Junior Dispenser; outdoors; unqualified. Apply, with full particulars, stating salary required, height, and experience.

FOR short hours and light duties in return for small salary a Branch Manager is required in small town on South Coast; preference given to one qualified and ineligible for other duties; comfortable full accommodation for unmarried man provided with present occupier of the house. State full particulars as to age, height, qualification, experience, references, salary required, and when disengaged, "Permanency" (19 13), Office of this Paper.

FRANCIS & CO., Chemists, Wrexham, have a vacancy for an unqualified Assistant; outdoors; easy hours; good salary required. State salary and enclose carte.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston.—Wanted by beginning of March a qualified Second Male Dispenser; salary £55 per week with board and lodging. Applications and testimonials to be sent to the undersigned at once. W. F. Cochrane, Secretary.

IMMEDIATE; for good-class business; hours 8.50 to 10.15, 1 o'clock Thursdays; no Sunday or holiday duty. Apply, giving full particulars, Walter Marchant, 36 High Town, Hereford.

IMPROVER or Junior for good-class Mixed country business; outdoors; Dispensing, Photography, Counter. B. J. Chemist, Mold.

IMPROVER or Junior for good-class and Mixed country business. Please state age, height, experience, etc., salary required (outdoors), to Horrocks, Chemist, Knutsford.

JUNIOR Assistant; indoors; accustomed to quick trade Dispensing. Please state age, height, experience, references, with references, and enclose photo if convenient, T. 73 High Street, Gravesend.

JUNIOR or Improver; easy hours; no Sunday duty. Apply, Chemist, Grimsby.

JUNIOR Assistant or Improver wanted in good-class Dispensing business; short hours. R. C. Harrison, Ph.C., Grafton, Hindhead.

JUNIOR, unqualified (outdoors), wanted at once. Full particulars, references, etc., with photo, to Griffith & Co., High Street, Slough.

JUNIOR Assistant (indoors), about 19; knowledge of Dispensing and Photography. Full particulars, age, height, salary, etc., with photo, to W. H. Woodman, Pharmacist, Burnham, Somerset.

JUNIOR Assistant or Improver wanted in March. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, to L. H. Lloyd, West-End Drug Stores, Bridgwater.

JUNIOR Assistant, unqualified (indoors), for a high-class Dispensing and Dispensing business; three Assistants kept. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, to W. Adams, Pharmacist, Shrewsbury.

JUNIOR seeking an outdoor berth in a good-class Retail Dispensing business, with easy hours and no Sunday duty. Should write, stating age, experience, salary, and references, to G. A. Johnson, Pharmacist, Stamford.

JUNIOR Assistant (unqualified) wanted for middle-class business in North London; no Sunday duty; salary 30s. per week. Apply, 246/28, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted; indoors; abstainer preferred. He will be well recommended. Full particulars and salary required, to W. Wilson, Chemist, 80 Lamb's Conduit Street, High Street, London.

LADY Assistant to old-established Retail and Dispensing business; unqualified; outdoors. Particulars of experience and salary required to R. Wood, Pharmaceutical Chemist, London.

LADY Dispenser required; London Chemist; no Sunday duty; live out. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, to 241/28, Office of this Paper.

WIS & BURROWS have a vacancy for qualified and unqualified Assistants for the West End. Apply, with full particulars to 146 Holborn Bars.

MUM (qualified) immediately; illness; Light Dispensing and Retail; short hours. Terms, references, etc., to Clouting, Chemist, Hitchin.

NAGER wanted for High Road branch, London, S.W.; married; to live on premises; comfortable house; salary and pension. Apply, 245/27, Office of this Paper.

NAGER (qualified) wanted for Light Retail with a little Dispensing and Agricultural. Apply, with full particulars, to Chemist, Broad Street, Worcester.

ESSRS. BARNARD & SON, 309 Hackney Road, London, N.E., have a vacancy for a Junior Assistant: in- or out-doors; one experience in Insurance Dispensing preferred; three kept; an Assistant for evening Dispensing; suit Minor Student. (letter only), stating age, experience, references, when desired, and salary expected.

ESSRS. TIMOTHY WHITE CO., LTD., Chemists, Portsmouth, require a capable Pharmacist as Manager; not eligible for military service; easy hours; good and progressive salary, with pleasant prospects.

EARNINGS only, 10.30 to 1.30, Thursdays excepted, required for Stock, Dispensing, and Counter; Chelsea; women need apply. State full particulars to "Alpha" (244/14), Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME Assistant required; two days weekly. Apply, Harris, Chemist, 78 East Road, City Road, N.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted, with good Dispensing experience; age 25 to 30 years. Apply, with the usual particulars salary required, to E. Quant, Torquay. A Part-time Assistant also required.

QUALIFIED Branch Manager; accustomed to brisk Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing; live on premises, unfurnished accommodation provided; married man preferred. State age, height, experience, salary required, and quote references to Managing Director, Hodder's, Ltd., 5 Nelson Street, Bristol.

QUALIFIED Manager for Branch in Colliery district immediately; abstainer; permanency. Age, experience, and salary desired to D. George, Chemist, Pentre, Glam.

QUALIFIED Senior Assistant, single, indoors, to take charge of old-established business in the West End; good prospects suitable man. State age, height, salary, and experience, enclosing photo, to "Casara," c/o Meggeson & Co., Miles Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED (Minor) Dispenser; also unqualified; about 26, lady or gentleman; outdoors; Cash business; immediately give full particulars in first letter, age, height, experience, reply required, etc., and enclose photo, H. G. Williams, 118 The Quadrant, Sheffield.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted for first-class country Retail and Dispensing; must have good experience and references; house and gas provided; hours easy; a comfortable situation for a married man seeking a permanency; if desired, succession entered. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to J. Hall, Wokingham, Berks.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted for poor class but busy district in London; young man not objected to. Apply, "Manager" (19/21), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant in first-class Retail and Dispensing; outdoors; three kept. Apply, with full particulars, or personally, to Alsop & Quiller, 137 Sloane Street, S.W.

QUALIFIED, experienced Manager, married, to live on premises, for an old-established high-class Dispensing business. State full particulars and salary required, to 245/8, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager for Branch; must be accustomed to N.H.I. Dispensing; good prospects to a smart, up-to-date man; also unqualified Assistant to the same. Apply, Bewell's, 21 Pitfield Street, N.

QUALIFIED Assistant, not over 30, with first-class Dispensing experience, for an old-established business in London. Apply, "Millennium," S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7-12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

PART Junior required for Retail and Dispensing, also another for Wholesale and Stock work; permanency. State full particulars, salary required, etc., W. Bates & Co., Ltd., 50 Oxford Street, Southampton.

SMART Junior immediately; to live over business premises with married Assistant; must be good Dispenser. Salary, age, photo, and particulars to Holloway, Pharmacist, Southend-on-Sea.

STOCKKEEPER wanted. Please state age, experience, references, and salary in first letter, or apply personally, to Bishop & Vincent, 460 Holloway Road, London, N.

UNQUALIFIED Junior Assistant or Improver wanted; outdoors; no Sunday duty; Agricultural and Dispensing business in good market town. Apply, with usual particulars of age, salary required, and previous experience, enclosing photo if possible (to be returned), to Gostling & Co., Chemists, Diss, Norfolk.

UNQUALIFIED, age from 23 to 25; Counter and Dispensing, including N.H.I.; good-class business. State salary and experience, Vince, Pharmacist, Lancaster.

UNQUALIFIED, smart Counterman, wanted by Parke's Drug Stores, Ltd.; good salary for right man. Apply, 65 Harwood Street, N.W.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant; state age, experience, and when disengaged, and all particulars, etc. Apply, Walker & Harris, Ltd., Canterbury.

WANTED immediately, unqualified Assistant, about 21, with Dispensing experience; hours 8.30 to 3.30; half-holiday weekly; Saturdays 10.30. Apply, with full particulars as to age, experience, salary required (outdoors), and reference, to Richardson, Pharmacist, 439 Hesse Road, Hull.

WANTED, a smart Assistant; accustomed to good-class business; indoors or outdoors. Apply, stating full particulars, to E. Parker, 29 Ramhill Road, Scarborough.

WANTED, a qualified Manager for old-established high-class Dispensing business in Nottingham. Apply, Rogers, Son & Page, Chartered Accountants, Milton Chambers, Nottingham.

WANTED, Lady (qualified) for West of England business, chiefly Dispensing; a comfortable home away from business provided; state salary required and when disengaged; wanted quickly. 19/46, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a Junior with good Dispensing and Store experience. Durbin's Drug Stores, Ealing, W.

WANTED immediately, qualified for three months or longer; reply, with full particulars, when disengaged; highest references essential; hours 8.50 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Saturday; alternate Sundays three hours. "Alembroth" (247/12), Office of the Paper.

WHOLESALE.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

A QUALIFIED Assistant in Wet Room required at once. Give particulars of experience, age, and salary required, 18/25, Office of this Paper.

AN Assistant wanted in Technical Laboratory of a large Manufacturing firm in Nottingham; rapid worker. Apply, with full particulars, to 244/10, Office of this Paper.

CANVASSER wanted to secure Advertisements for Trade Catalogue; useful to man with other agencies. Apply, 17/63, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT Granulators and Tablet-makers required by London firm. Write, stating experience and wages required, 222/22, Office of this Paper.

CCOUNTER hands (Wets and Dries) wanted by City house. Apply, stating experience and wages required, 15/30, Office of this Paper.

CCOUNTER hands wanted in London house, with experience of either Wets or Dries; good prospects to suitable men. Apply, stating age and full particulars of experience, to 247/17, Office of this Paper.

GOOD Export Clerk wanted, with special knowledge of Colonial and Indian trade; progressive salary to suitable man. Apply, 16/72, Office of this Paper.

INVOICE Clerk required by a London Wholesale Druggists; must have a knowledge of the trade, and be quick and accurate at figures. Write, stating age, experience, etc., to "I," (18/48), Office of this Paper.

INVOICE Clerk, with knowledge of the trade, required by N. London firm of Wholesale Manufacturing Chemists; must be neat writer and accurate at figures. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to 247/13, Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY Assistant, also Tablet-makers, required. 3/740, Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY.—Capable man wanted in London house, with experience in the Manufacture of Chemical Syrups and Liquors, Ointments, Medicated Wines, etc. Apply, stating full particulars of age and experience, to 247/017, Office of this Paper.

LADY Typist required, with a knowledge of Wholesale Druggist business; preference given to one with knowledge of Short-hand. Apply, giving full particulars, to "X. Y. Z." (19/074), Office of this Paper.

LONDON firm of Wholesale Druggists require an energetic Assistant Manager for the Manufacturing Laboratory; must be capable of controlling staff and directing work under supervision of Chemist. Apply, with full particulars as to experience, salary required, etc., to 18/31, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER wanted by old-established Wholesale firm for new department to manufacture Essences, Flavours, Colours, Custard Powders, Preservatives, and everything in this class used by Bakers, Confectioners, Pork Butchers, etc.; must have exceptional experience, and character bear strictest investigation; to such a man every encouragement will be given. Apply, "Manager," Collinson's Advertising Agency, Barkly Road, Beeston, Leeds.

OLD-ESTABLISHED firm of Manufacturing Chemists, owning several well-known Proprietary Articles, are open to arrange with Traveller, regularly calling on Chemists, etc., to also carry their lines; only Traveller with good live connection need apply. 19/8, Office of this Paper.

PACKED Goods Department.—Vacancy for an Assistant; every prospect of advancement for capable man. Ayrtton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

PHARMACIST required by firm manufacturing Pharmaceutical Specialities; good opening for young man; previous Wholesale experience not essential. Apply, "Manufacturer," Hillbrow, Crediton, Devon.

REQUIRED at once, Dry Floor Assistant for home and export; must thoroughly understand his work and be good time-keeper; age 25 to 30. Give full particulars and wages required to "A. I." (19/74), Office of this Paper.

SEVERAL smart young men for Wet Counter. Apply, stating experience and wages required, to R. Sumner & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Druggists, Liverpool.

SMART man wanted as Druggist's Warehouseman; must be used to the Wholesale Drug trade, and be thoroughly competent. Apply, stating age, wages expected, and experience, to 241/38, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER wanted; Perfumery; Cornwall, Dorset, Devon, Gloucester, Wilts, Somerset, Oxford; must give whole time. Apply, "A. R." (241/5), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS wanted, with good connection among Chemists and Druggists, to take up an excellent Side-line (Bath Salts); liberal commission offered. Apply, Herbert & Buxton, 35 Fortess Road, N.W.

WANTED, one or two reliable Junior Assistants for the Wet Counter. Apply, stating age, experience, and wages required, to Lofthouse & Saltner, Ltd., Wholesale Druggists, Hull.

WANTED by old-established firm of Chemical Manufacturers and Oil Refiners, an experienced Manager used to Export trade; good salary and commission; also a smart Representative for British trade for Wood Preservatives and High Co-efficient Disinfectants. Apply, 240/20, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, experienced Foreman, with thorough knowledge of manufacture of Organic Pharmaceutical Chemicals; apply in first instance by letter, giving fullest particulars, age, experience, etc.; good salary for first-class man; applications treated confidentially. Apply, Rubastic, Ltd., Rubastic Road, Southall, Middlesex.

WANTED, in the Wet Department of a Wholesale Druggists', a strong youth for putting up oils and heavy goods; previous experience essential. 247/16, Office of this Paper.

WET Room.—Young steady man wanted at once. Send references, experience, etc., to Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd., Bradford.

WHOLESALÉ Drug Trade.—Wanted, Assistant for Wet Floor, Porter for Laboratory, and Packer for Warehouse. Address, stating wages required, "Borax" (16/41), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

(Colonial, Indian and Foreign.)

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; **6d.** for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid. The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of **6d.**

INDIA.—Old-established private firm require smart, pushing Assistant with Minor qualification; salary commencing £18 per month, with annual increase of £2 per month; four years' agreement; second-class passage out and home; excellent prospects for a man not afraid of work; also Assistant required for Surgical Department; must have had first-class experience and possess a thorough knowledge of the business; terms on application. Apply, "G. W.," Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.

REQUIRED, capable man for South Africa; must be fully qualified, steady, and reliable. Give all particulars as to experience, salary required, etc., to 239/55, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; **6d.** for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of **6d.**

[HOME.] RETAIL.

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ACTIVE Handyman for Stock, Packing, Photography, messages; late Wholesale; married; London preferred; excellent references. Please state requirements, "Engenuity," 37 Ranelagh Road, Pimlico.

ADVERTISER, qualified, married, desires engagement as Manager of good-class business; thoroughly experienced and reliable; first-rate Prescriber; succession entertained. Apply, stating terms, etc., 242/31, Office of this Paper.

AS a Branch Manager or otherwise; qualified; used to control; long experience; good Salesman; Manchester district. 212/2, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, Dispensing, Counter, Window-dresser; accustomed sole charge; disengaged; local. 191 Dudley Road, Birmingham.

ASSISTANT or Manager (31), unqualified, desires permanency in good-class business; smart Counterman, Dispenser, and Prescriber; thoroughly reliable; at liberty. Full particulars to "Salol," 101 New Park Road, Salford, Manchester.

ASSISTANT or Locum; unqualified; married; 29; disengaged; good experience. Cook, Roundhills, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

ASSISTANT; age 43; all-round experience; London. "Ajas," 72 Tremadre Road, Clapham, S.W.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, as Manager of Drug Stores, or Stock-keeper and Counter; Leamington preferred. "Omega," 94 St. Street, Smethwick.

ASSISTANT; over 20 years' varied experience; thoroughly capable and reliable; Whole, Part-time, or Relief; London suburbs. "Reliable," 8 Harcourt Road, Plaistow, E.

ASSISTANT, Senior; unqualified; 45; all-round experience; Homeopathy (thorough). "B.," 134 Mill Lane, West Hampstead, N.W.

ASSISTANT or Manager, unqualified, married, tall, 32, best all-round experience (N.H.I.), desires permanency. 244/32, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, 27, 6 ft., seeks evening situation in Edinburgh from April to October. Apply, "Student" (245/24), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT or Locum; 25; unqualified; 10 years' experience; Counter and Dispensing; London preferred; disengaged. "Tim," c/o Brett, 4 Kuox Street, Marylebone Road, W.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, disengaged; Dispensing, Counter, Stock; good and hard worker; well educated. 247/19, Office of this Paper.

AMONG desirous of considerably improving my position in the Drug trade, I beg to appeal to the better-class Chemists for a position where scope for advancement can be guaranteed. My edge of the business extends over a period of 14 years in the West End and suburbs; I am 30 years of age, tall, good nature, and am strongly recommended by past employers as an excellent salesman and for my general knowledge of the business. Wholesale would be entertained. 247/015, Office of this Paper.

APPROACH Manager or Assistant, with view to succession or partnership; in or near London; had good all-round London country experience. W. Watt, 16 West Street, Havant, Hants.

CAPABLE Manager or Senior; qualified; West-End and good-class provincial experience; young, energetic; abstainer; tall; best references. "Drugs," 27 Lytham Road, Leicester.

CHIROPODY.—Does any reader know of a Chiropodist with whom a Pharmacist could spend a short time in order to get experience in the art? Willing to pay any reasonable fee. P. S., 202 College Road, Norwich.

PATENT unqualified Assistant; 25; Dispensing, Counter, and Window-dressing experience; Bolton and district preferred. Roberts, 8 Crawford Street, Bolton.

PATENT, smart business man; reliable Dispenser. Forster, Coleridge Road, Finchbury Park, N.

PENSER, Locum, or Assistant; first-class experience. "Dispenser," 58 Malvern Road, West Kilburn.

PENSER, 28 years' experience, seeks engagement; Doctor or Chemist; N.H.I. qualification; Prescriber, expert in Photography, Dentistry; keen and energetic; Hull and district preferred. 243/6, Office of this Paper.

PENSER; qualified; Minor Surgery, Extractions; sound references; abstainer; town or country. 243/12, Office of this Paper.

PENSER or Manager; 25 years' experience; N.H.I. qualification; Prescriber, Extractions, Minor Surgery; age 43; tall; disengaged; 5 ft. 10 in. Harris, 14 Oak Street, Wolverhampton.

EMERGENCY Assistant or Locum; thoroughly competent, experienced; disengaged. "Reliable," 29 Mardale Street, Leeds, W. Bush.

EMERGENCY work from 6.30 required by qualified lady; Dispensing or Counter. "W.," 11 Brent Road, Plumstead, S.E.

EMERGENCY Relief.—Pharmacist, free after 7 p.m., offers one or two hours; Birmingham. 245/7, Office of this Paper.

EMERGENCY Stock, Counter, or Dispensing; experienced; speaks French; London only; take charge. 244/8, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR requires engagement in high-class establishment immediately; outdoors; Wales or West of England preferred. Edwards, Maesyrhaf, Whitchurch, Cardiff.

JUNIOR Assistant; willing; 21; 5 ft. 10 in.; good appearance; Dispensing, Counter, and Photography; disengaged middle March; South Coast preferred, but not essential. State salary (outdoors), 242/20, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser-Bookkeeper (Hall) wishes post; Doctor, Chemist, or Institution; good experience. 245/34, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser seeks post; part or full time; Hall qualification. 245/12, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser; S.E. district; part, whole time. 19 Ommancey Road, New Cross.

LOCUM or permanency; 38; qualified; disengaged. "Chemist," 54 Bell Street, N.W.

LOCUM, Manager; qualified; disengaged March 8; trustworthy. "Pyro," 125 Chiswick High Road, W.

LOCUM; unqualified; reliable; experienced. Apply, "Locum," 84 Orchard Street, Chichester.

LOCUM; disengaged March 7; qualified and capable. "W. B.," 5 Market Place, Coleford.

LOCUM; qualified; disengaged April; good references. "C. B. B.," 35 Elm Road, Plymouth.

LOCUM or permanency; qualified; 31; tall; good Store experience; Branch Manager, Assistant; London and district preferred. Gihson, 3 Maelise Road, West Kensington.

LONDON or Birmingham.—Medical man's daughter, age 20, with good Dispensing experience, Hall certificate, good references, desires situation with Chemist in good-class business; no Counter experience; willing to learn. "Dispenser," 38 George Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

MANAGER, qualified, tall, high-class and Store experience, desires responsible post. 237/31, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; qualified; middle-aged; active; abstainer; good references; with view to succession; disengaged. 244/24, Office of this Paper.

MANAGERSHIP; qualified; view succession; East Anglian district, town, country. 240/14, Office of this Paper.

MANAGERSHIP or responsible position; qualified; middle-aged; tall, active; single; excellent references; disengaged about March 1. "Pharmacist," 72 Union Street West, Oldham.

MANAGING Chemist's Assistant; thoroughly steady and experienced; smart, active; middle-aged; married; expert in Dentistry and Photography; disengaged shortly; unqualified; interview arranged. 243/16, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, view to succession; City or West End; first-class experience; interview necessary. 247/20, Office of this Paper.

MIDDLE-AGED qualified man; whole or part; single; moderate terms. "Bismuth" (246/21), Office of this Paper.

NOMINAL salary for twelve months' occupation; qualified man; 42; single; not strong; live at premises preferred; London or elsewhere. "Arrange" (246/021), Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME post required; to assist Chemist in afternoons; advertiser's age 20. 242/27, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 42; single; all-round experience. "Chemist," 1 Robinson's Place, Woodbrook, Lees, Oldham.

QUALIFIED; Locum, permanency; 36; married; Counter, Dispensing; disengaged. Stewart, 3 Elborough Street, Southfields, S.W.

QUALIFIED Manager desires change; excellent references; active, obliging. "Alpha," 86 Battersea Rise, S.W.

QUALIFIED; 24; disengaged March 15; abstainer; obliging; good references. Reed, M.P.S., 35 Banchory Road, Blackheath, S.E.

QUALIFIED (23), good-class London and provincial Counter, Dispensing experience, Photographic, desires situation in good all-round, business-like Pharmacy; opportunities for advancement; preferably Devonshire or near; if possible with Chemist-Optician, not essential. 245/39, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (36) has a few hours to spare daily. 242/023, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; Manager or Branch. Griffiths, 105 Cotehele Avenue, Devonport.

QUALIFIED; 24; abstainer; Dispensing, Counter work; reliable; South Yorkshire preferred. "Statin," 232/8, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 35; married; West-End and provincial experience; disengaged shortly; house attached; London. 274/14, Office of this Paper.

RUSSIAN Pharmacist, good appearance, acquainted with Russian market, desires employment; shall be satisfied with little wages. Shiffrin, 124 Petherton Road, Canonbury, N.

UNQUALIFIED; married; 29; disengaged middle of March; permanency; well up in modern business. "Energy" (244/28), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; 38; married; Retail and Dental experience; Assistant or Branch Manager, where there is opening for Dentistry; North Midlands preferred. 242/36, Office of this Paper.

30/-.—Unqualified, experienced Assistant; Dispensing, N.H.I.; Counterman, Window-dresser, Photography, etc.; age 37; disengaged. "Drugs," 206 Burbury Street, Hockley, Birmingham.

WHOLESALE.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

A THOROUGHLY experienced and energetic Traveller open for re-engagement; Yorkshire and North of England; Toilet Specialities, Sundries; used to Drugs; abstainer; age 31. 245/40, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, experienced in Drug Grinding, Blending Perfumes, Packing, etc., seeks berth; can take control of department if required; excellent references. "Salix" (246/32), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER seeks responsible position; 15 years' London experience, last 10 years as Representative of Continental firm; well introduced with Drug and Photographic Wholesale houses; thoroughly conversant with English, French, and German; best references; could start at once. 247/7, Office of this Paper.

EXPERT Commission Agent, with good connection amongst Chemists, Stores, Hairdressers, etc., in Lancashire and Cheshire, is open for good selling lines, also Brilliantines and Dry Shampoos in bottle and bulk; commission, part expenses. 239/22, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE seeks position to call on Medical Men, Chemists, etc.; 10 years' experience; ground covered, all towns North of Birmingham, Scotland and Ireland; 7 years last employers; resides near Liverpool. "E. A. S." (243/8), Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, qualified, with experience of Home and Colonies; age 36; with present house 9 years. 242/23, Office of this Paper.

RUSSIAN Pole, graduate of Zurich Polytechnic, late Assistant in Aix-la-Chapelle Polytechnic, 2 years' experience in well-known German Chemical works, and for 15 years in Pottery trade in Poland, des res engagement in Chemical trade, either in Factory, Laboratory, or Research (preferably Inorganic). 242/24, Office of this Paper.

SALESMAN, Traveller, 25 years' experience in Wholesale and Retail, wants to Represent good firm for North of England and Wales. Full particulars, "Optimist" (245/57), Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Chemist (26), 10 years' first-class experience in Chemicals and Galenicals, general Laboratory work, and can supervise, seeks an engagement. 246/36, Office of this Paper.

Refugee Belgian Pharmacists.

This section is devoted to the announcements of Belgian confrères at present in this country. We shall be pleased to insert gratis announcements of a similar character from others who are seeking situations in the Drug trade.

Cette section est réservée pour les annonces des confrères belges qui se trouvent actuellement dans ce pays. Nous serons heureux d'insérer gratis des annonces semblables de ceux cherchant des places dans le commerce des drogues.

BELGIAN Chemist from Ostend, qualified at Ghent University, seeks situation in an English Pharmacy; speaks French, Flemish, and English. Address, M. Wandels, 35 South Road, Saffron Walden.

FULLY qualified Belgian Chemist seeks engagement as a Dispenser, preferably in a Hospital; 24 years' experience in business; 5 years' Hospital work. Write, M. Van Eilborgh, 49 Kingston Road, New Malden, Surrey.

PATENT for Toilet and Industrial Cleanser in the form of a Paste is offered for Sale outright, or could be worked by the Patentee—a Belgian Pharmacist—in conjunction with a Manufacturer. R. Van der Capellen, 47 Machise Road, West Kensington, S.W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.P., 1914, 10s. 11d.; Squire's "Pocket Companion," 10s. 9d.; Martindale's, two vols. 21s. 4d.; separately, Vol. I. 14s. 4d., Vol. II. 7s. 3d.; prices include postage. New and Second-hand Books in every department of literature; Chemists' and Students' requirements a speciality; buyers name wants, when prices will be quoted Stirling's Aids to Minor and Apothecaries' Exams. are indispensable, and save College fees; list free. Gower, Bookseller, 4; Voltaire Rd., Clapham, London.

BARGAINS in Second-hand Showcases and Shopfittings.—Wal Cases from 95s.; Glass-fronted Counters from 70s.; Dispensing Screens from 90s.; Silent Salesmen from 65s.; Plate-glass Counter Cases from 35s.; Perfume Cases and Desks from 40s. thousands of pounds' worth of bargains in stock for the complete fitting of a modern Pharmacy. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD Shop Front Builders and Shopfitters, 93 Old Street, London, E.C. Phone 9057 London Wall. Send us your requirements. For particulars and sketches per return post.

SECOND-HAND Chemist's Fittings.—We have an exceptional fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, as goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 26 Old Street, London, E.C.

CHEMIST.—Complete set of modern Fittings; good second-hand 12-ft. Drug Fitting, complete; 10-ft. Glass-fronted Counter, 6-ft. Dispensing Screen and Counter; Perfumery Case and Desk 4-ft. Mahogany Bent Plate-glass Counter Case; 6-ft. Mahogany Wall Case; £43 10s. the lot; absolute bargain; cheapest lot for Window Enclosures, Glass Shelves, modern Shop Front improvements, etc.; designs, estimates free. MILLS, Shop Front Shop Fitting, Glass Facia Works, 163-5 Old Street, London, E. Phone 550 London Wall.

BEST cash price paid for all old Cameras, any make, also all Photo goods, no matter how damaged; any kind you may have send them along; cash will be sent same day; no waiting; we buy all and return nothing. S.E. Hackett, 23 July Road, Liverpool.

EXCHANGE COLUMN

halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per line if we register the address and attach a number. Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

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FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

GIHT-IRON retorts, 20 good second-hand; 3 in. inside meter. Lea & Son, Engineers, Runcorn.
tube filling machine by Betts for sale, well constructed. Calc Bull Works, Caledonian Market, London, N.
ole, Eureka tablet machine; three sets of dies; in perfect condition, as new; offers invited. Brooke, Pharmacist, Crawley, Sussex.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Offers?—"B. P. C.," 1907; "Martindale's," 15th edition; "Companion," 18th edition. G. A. Mallinson, Withington, Manchester.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

oz. morph. hydrochlor., B. W. & Co., 12s. 6d. oz. 247/15. See of this Paper.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

SCOPE (Beck), suitable for laboratory; massive stand, base; three objectives; £3 10s. "Optician," 48 Benwood Road, Burton-on-Trent.
ER-PLATE stand camera in mahogany; single extension: E.R.R. lens; N. & G. changing-box holding 12 plates; or nearest. 42/24, Office of this Paper.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

1s. 1½d. Ovolo emulsion; what offers? Chas. Smith, 67 George Road, Willesden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RY thermal bath cabinet, 35s.; also Stolz electrophone, in good condition; perfect order. Shillecock, Bromley, Kent.
RE press, as Maw's 1899R, double action; nearly new: raised iron; £2; cost £7 10s.; 5 gross insect powder (3d.) at 4s. gross. Loekyer, Chemist, Deptford, S.E.

WANTED.

OPTI trial case complete. Give particulars and price, 17, Office of this Paper.
SROU -HAND optical bench and books. State lowest price cash, "Pharmacist," 22 Rock Street, Bury.
PER AL weighing machine, front counter case, glazed, about 1½ ft., wanted. Shillecock, Bromley, Kent.
WAN 0, 6-volt alternating wound motor electric locomotive, 1½ in. State height, length, and price, Harding, 1st, Portsmouth.
WAN 0, quantity hydrous wool fat. Particulars in first case, "C. S.," c/o Smart-Ad, Lambert House, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.
WAN 0, complete case of neutralising lenses and other accessories. "Student," c/o G. Morris, 41 Uverdale Road, Chelsea.
WAN 0, a second-hand copy of the "Pharmaceutical Journal Library," in good condition. Indo Burma Co., Ltd., Wool Exchange, Basinghall Street.
OPTI 0 books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for value; cash offers per return. Gower, Bookseller, 41 Vere Road, Clapham, London, S.W.
WAN 0, chemist's fixtures, cases, shop-rounds, etc., suitable for modern country pharmacy. Full particulars to H. G. Evans, The Square, Ammanford, South Wales.

Trade-Marks.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1915, p. 435.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 10, 1915.)

- "TRIPOLVOS"; for powder sheep-dip (2). By Morris, Little & Son, Ltd., Doncaster. 364,847.
"CANUTRO"; for a medicinal animal-food (2). By S. B. Pritlove, 8 Ranelagh Gardens, Stamford Brook, W. 365,433.
Device, with words "SEMPER FIDELIS, W. B. & Co."; for medicinal chemicals (3). By W. Browning & Co., 4 Lambeth Palace Road, S.E. 364,708.
"ELENOL"; for goods (3). By Emily Springall, 32 South Hill Road, Liverpool. 364,865.
"HEXPIRIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By J. Gibson, 16 and 18 Fore Street, Hexham. 365,148.
"GIBSOL," and device bearing signature "R. GIBSON"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Jane Gibson, 2 Dartmouth Square, Dublin. 365,427/8. (Associated.)
"ODDS ON"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By the Australian and Continental Trust Co., Ltd., 4 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C. 365,209.
"KOLLEID"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Plough Court, E.C. 365,404.
"UNOWIT"; for non-medicated toilet-paper, etc. (39). By J. Stell & Sons, Holme Mill, Keighley. 364,487.
"OBLO"; for indiarubber compression bulbs (40). By the De Vilbiss Manufacturing Co., 1302 Dorr Street, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A. 364,047.
"BOULLOIPS"; for food-substances (42). By G. Staley, Tansley, Matlock. 364,370.
"VINTO"; for a beverage preparation (42). By J. N. Nichols, 203A Chapel Street, Salford, Manchester. 365,058. (Associated.)
"SANTONE"; for food-substances (42). By Regesan, Ltd., 7A Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 365,183.
"TONALKA" ("Tonal" disclaimed); for beverages (42). By Idris & Co., Ltd., 120 Pratt Street, N.W. 365,204. (Associated.)
"LENNOXITE"; for acid-proof lubricants (47). By R. N. Lennox, "Molvah," Hartington Road, Chiswick. 364,940.
"CRINOLINE," and device of lady wearing crinoline; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Lucc's Eau de Cologne Co., Ltd., Southampton. 364,480/1. (Associated.)
"ZILONA," with portrait; for perfumery, etc. (48). By the "Zilona" Toilet Manufacturing Co., 284 Waterloo Street, Oldham. 364,898.
"CANNON," with picture of same; for polishes, etc. (50). By C. H. Parsons & Brother, Ltd., Ashby-de-la-Zouch. 365,296.

Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

THE Council met at the Holborn Restaurant, London, on February 24. Mr. A. Upson presided, and proposed that a resolution of condolence be sent to Colonel T. Davies Sewell, Secretary of the Spectacle-makers' Company, in respect to the loss of his son, Major Sidney Sewell. Two of the sons of Colonel Sewell, the Chairman stated, had been serving at the seat of war, and the fact that one of them had lost his life was a matter for regret to all members of the Institute. Mr. George Bennett, in seconding, said that the parents of Major Sewell could have no grander or nobler consolation than the reflection that their son had sacrificed his life for his country. The vote of condolence was carried in silence. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. F. W. Dadd, Messrs. E. Aves (London), J. M. Westwood (Wolverhampton), and G. H. Wilson (Peterborough) were admitted Fellows of the Institute. The report of the Finance Committee showed that on February 5 the credit of the General Fund was 475l. 14s. 8d. Payments made amounted to 136l. 6s. 2d., and accounts for which payments was asked amounted to 93l. 18s. 6d. Under the Benevolent Fund account the balance was 25l. 16s. 9d. The Committee recommended that

the subscriptions for the current year of members serving with the Colours be returned. The report was adopted. The report of the General Purposes Committee stated that the following had been elected Fellows of the Institute: T. J. Boughton (Lowestoft), H. H. Burgham (Ipswich), H. Cocker (Ilford), E. B. Cunningham (Camberley), H. H. Edmonds (London), P. C. Edmonds (Barry), J. L. Henshaw (Shrewsbury), N. R. Holdsworth (Melbourne, Vic.), E. G. Isott (Margate), Miss R. M. Jenkins (Ferndale), H. Matthews (Hayle), D. Mitchell (Leven), W. O. Morris (Sutton), L. V. Warren (Sevenoaks), H. J. Webber (Hastings, N.Z.), and W. C. Witham (Abingdon). The report of the Committee stated that a scheme of insurance to cover all the members had been arranged, and that objectionable advertising by members, contrary to No. 1 of the by-laws of the Institute, had received consideration. Mr. W. H. Nichols (Chairman of the Committee) stated that complaints had been received from various parts of the country that some members of the Institute were advertising unfairly. Some of these appeared to have the curious ambition to be known as "the very cheapest optician in the district." He could not understand how any man with any pretension to knowledge or skill in his profession or craft should desire to be known in that light. Other members had made invidious comparisons between themselves and other opticians. This was in exceedingly bad taste, and the Committee were doing their best to suppress such methods in as kindly and effective a way as possible. The report was adopted. With reference to the approaching election of seven members to the Council in room of those who retire, the Secretary (Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff) reported that, as the retiring members had been nominated and no other candidates for the vacancies had been proposed, there would be no election. The retiring members are A. W. Boatman (Grays), F. W. Bateman (London), Geo. Bennett (Stockport), D. Buchanan (Glasgow), A. Jones (London), J. C. Kidd (Manchester), and G. A. Matthews (Brighton). Mr. H. R. Fairbanks having resigned membership of the Council, it was agreed to leave over the matter of co-option to the next meeting of the Council. Messrs. L. French, J. Jacobs, and H. M. Selge were appointed members' auditors.

Constabulary Duty.

By A Pharmacist.

SOME members of the craft, who are too old for military duties or who are tied in other ways, find the opportunity to "do the little bit" by becoming members of the force of Special Constables. Greeted at the outset by the chaff of their intimates, Specials now find that they have something to do, and the knowledge that their amateur labours have definite purpose repays them.

The regular police force in all parts of the country has been much depleted by the departure of volunteers for the fighting force and the calling-out of Reserve men. Thus comes the opportunity for and need of the services of special constables, to say nothing about the unexpected duties which crop up by reason of air-raids, bombardments, etc. Fortunately, the city in which I reside has not yet suffered any of these perils, but situated as it is in near proximity to a county having an extensive seaboard, which the authorities regard as a possible point of invasion, they have thought it advisable to have a canvass made of the city with the object of finding all accommodation that would be available for a rush of refugees from the invaded district. This work has been performed by the Specials, who in the course of their investigations have met with some curious experiences. One had just time to get a nurse sent into the house of a solitary woman who was on the point of confinement. Another found it a common occurrence to enter the living-room of a cottage and find a sturdy miner having his after-work bath in front of the fire, the members of his family, of all sizes and sexes, seemingly regarding the matter as a part of the habitual routine. Some of our duties are monotonous. The authorities have ordered that all main post-offices and telephone exchanges be watched: you may see the familiar armet in their vicinity at all hours of the day and night. The spell of duty from two to six in the early hours of the morning is the one for which it is most difficult to find volunteers; it breaks the night's rest and is a difficult time to arrange for. I found it best to go to bed at 6 P.M. and get up when the other members of the family were retiring; thus the chance of over-sleeping, and so leaving another man on duty longer than his proper term, was obviated, and it also gave ample time for a substantial repast and a quiet smoke before turning out; also one was better able to withstand the weariness of tramping a deserted street for four hours, to say nothing of the cold

of the frosty nights. Another duty is watching reservoirs. This I found much more agreeable. Being situated mostly in a position very exposed to wind and weather, they are provided with sentry-boxes and brazier fires, by means of which the spell of duty may be passed in comparative comfort; in this case an occasional stroll round to see that all is in order being sufficient. The points to be carefully watched are the ventilators and trap-doors which give entrance to the reservoir, and therefore no chance must be given of a marauder obtaining entrance for any noxious substance.

After some months' experience I am pleased, on my own account, that I joined the Special Constables: the drill, the outdoor duty, and the necessary exercise entailed cannot but have a beneficial effect in the existence of what had been called a "shop-bound" person.

Diseases of Rabbits.

AN understanding of the diseases of rabbits and their treatment will be of value to the chemist, as at times he may be consulted regarding them. The subjoined notes will enable him to advise and prescribe without dubiety. The majority of the ailments of rabbits proceed from foul air, bad food, or dirt. The first essentials in treatment are, therefore, hygienic conditions in the hutches and good food. The following are some of the diseases most commonly met with:

CANKER OF THE EAR.—This is best treated by gentle syringing with a dilute solution of lead acetate.

SNUFFLES.—This is really an influenza-cold, and is usually caused by exposure to draughts or damp. The symptoms are swollen and infected eyes and running at the nostrils. Keep the animal dry and warm, sponge the eyes and nostrils with weak tea or dilute solution of sulphate of zinc and carbolic acid, and give a few drops of spirit of camphor twice daily.

DROPSY OR POT-BELLY.—Dirt and improper food are the causes of this disease. Give dry food and aromatic herbs, such as sage, parsley, or thyme.

RED-WATER.—This is brought on by the inhalation of ammoniacal vapours. Barley-water and oatmeal should be given for a few days.

Coming Events.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, March 1.

Society of Chemical Industry, London Section, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Resumed discussion on "The Production of Sugar within the Empire." Exhibition of British made chemicals and apparatus.

Tuesday, March 2.

Röntgen Society, Institution of Electrical Engineers, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C., at 8.15 P.M. Mr. A. Fleck, B.Sc. on "The Chemistry of the Radio Elements."

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 3 P.M. Professor W. J. Pope, F.R.S., on "Colour Photography—Scientific Applications." Lecture I. "Photographic Appreciation of Colour in Monochrome."

Wednesday, March 3.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 11 A.M. Council-meeting.

County of Essex Association of Pharmacists, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 3 P.M. Annual meeting and address by Mr. E. White.

Liverpool Chemists' Association, Royal Institution, Colquhoun Street, at 8 P.M. Mr. W. P. Evans on "The Wholesale Trade in Relation to the Retail Trade and a Few Reminiscences."

Thursday, March 4.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., 8.30 P.M. The following papers will be communicated: "Steric Influence, Static and Dynamic. Part II," by Messrs. O. C. M. Davis and F. W. Rixon; "Interaction of Dimethylcuriummonium Nitrite and the Alkyl Iodides-nascent Mercury Nitrite," by Dr. P. C. Ray; "The Constitution of Allantoin and Allied Substances," by Mr. H. D. Dakin.

North London Pharmacists' Association, St. Padarn's, Salter's Road, Seven Sisters' Road, Holloway, N., at 3 P.M. Mr. Herbert Skinner on "Methods of Mental and Physical Training."

Friday, March 5.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 P.M. Professor E. B. Poulton on "Mimicry and Butterflies."



By Appointment

IMPORTANT !

Please Remember ! Order Early !

CORVUSINE D.G.

Owing to the War, transport is much slower than usual, and our customers are earnestly requested to send their orders well in advance of their requirements. Our Works arrangements are made so that goods CAN BE DISPATCHED ON SAME DAY AS ORDER IS RECEIVED, but in the present circumstances this cannot *guarantee* delivery. We recommend and urge all our customers to hold sufficient stocks, and give as long notice as possible for repeat orders.

TWO GOOD AGRICULTURAL LINES !

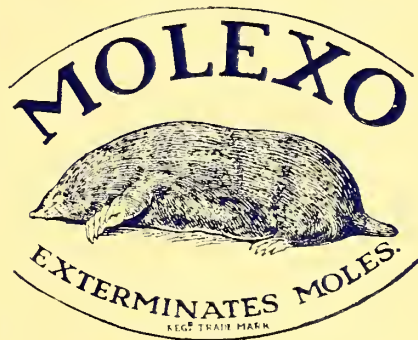


THE FAMOUS NON-POISONOUS LIQUID SEED DRESSING.

YOUR FARMER CLIENTS will soon be requiring supplies for use on their

SPRING SEED CORN.

Refresh your Stocks NOW, and be prepared for the Season.



MOLEXO

IS AN

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE MOLE EXTERMINATOR.

Harmless to other Animals.
An Unique Preparation.

Sold in Bottles at 3/6 each.

For full terms and all particulars to be obtained from ARTHUR E. HAWKER, 59 Mark Lane, London, E.C.

OWN · NAME · MEDICINAL · PREPARATIONS · MINIMUM · PROTECTED · PRICES.

ASPIRIN TABLETS

**WE CAN NOW OFFER AT THE
FOLLOWING ADVANTAGEOUS PRICES.**

Bottles of 25	-	-	4/-	per doz.
Bottles of 50	-	-	7/-	per doz.
Bottles of 100	-	-	12/9	per doz.
In Bulk, per 1000	-	-	8/6	

NAME AND ADDRESS ON 3 DOZEN, Carriage paid.

Chemists are advised to sell at 1/-, 1/9 and 3/-
respectively, as prices of the drug are advancing daily,
and the above wholesale prices cannot be long maintained.

**WE CAN ONLY BOOK ORDERS FOR
SPOT DELIVERY OWING TO SCARCITY
OF THE DRUG.**

*Handsome Free Showcard
with every order.*

Prices are without engagement and subject to being unsold.

**THE STANDARD TABLET
& PILL CO. LTD. HOVE**